THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 14, 1845.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Very considerable attention is now paid in various quarters, to the unsettled question of the termination of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. As Pittsburgh is vitally interested in this question we shall be careful to let nothing slip throwing the least light on the subject. It seems now to be generally admitted that the road will end either at Pittsburgh or Parkersburgh, and which of these places shall carry off the palm, depends much, but not wholly, on the action of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Virginia. If Pennsylvania does not remove the onerous restrictions imposed upon the Company on condition of coming through this State, it is certain the road will not come to Pittsburgh; and even if the restrictions be removed, we are far from being sure of the road, if Virginia should give the right of way to Parkersburgh. If Virginia should refuse, and Pennsylvania should yield, Pittsburgh would then stand a good chance, provided her property holders manifest a commendable public spirit.

We are sorry to see so sensible a paper as the Philadelphia Inquirer opposing the removal of the restrictions on the Baltimore Railroad coming to Pittsburgh. We are satisfied if the editor of the Inquirer would throw off his Philadelphia spectacles he would see clearer, and would discover that the state works would be benefitted rather than injured by the road coming to Pittsburgh. A boat load of western produce arrives at Pittsburgh. The shipper may prefer sending a part by canal, and a part by railroad. A part to Philadelphia, and a part to Baltimore. But if the whole boat load is intercepted below, what becomes of the state works and Philadelphia? If the matter is carefully viewed in all its bearings, we believe both Baltimore and Philadelphia would be benefitted by the road coming here.

We observe that a Pittsburgher in Philadelphia corrects the editor of the Inquirer, and we hope has produced a sound conversion. Philadelphia, and especially Pennsylvania at large, will be greatly benefitted by the prosperity of Pittsburgh, and while Pittsburghers have always rejoiced at the prosperity of Philadelphia, we look for a reciprocal feeling from the city of brotherly love.

We are pleased to see that the Harrisburg Argus takes a more liberal view of this matter, and in a lengthy article urges the Legislature to grant the removal of the restrictions asked for. The argument is summed up as follows:

Shall the road be taken to Parkersburg, in which case we lose our river trade, and our canal line becomes entirely worthless?

Or shall it be taken to Pittsburgh, in which case our river trade will be retained, and our canals be none the worse off?

How can the Legislature of Pennsylvania hesitate!

But we deny that the railroad taken to Pittsburgh can be as injurious to our line as though Parkersburg or some southern point were selected for its termination. Pittsburgh would become a great depot, and the produce of Western New York, Northern and Western Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio, would be poured through the canal to that city; while the whole trade of the Southwest and West would reach us through the Ohio. If the road were taken to Parkersburg, on the other hand, we would be cut off entirely from all these facilities. The canal can carry freight for one-third less than the railroad, at all events, and in this particular it would be a gainer were the road located to our western mart.

Let it not be supposed that the other western counties will be losers. Doubtless a branch of the road will be taken to Wheeling; and Washington, Fayette and Greene counties be covered with a net-work of rail-ways. The Representatives from these counties should not be blind to these advantages for their constituents.

If the right of way be granted through our State, it is a matter of certainty that Pittsburgh and Wheeling will be selected as its terminus; and while the road to the former city will be a vast acquisition to all that section of the Commonwealth, that to the latter city will furnish a convenient outlet for the produce of the wealthy counties in the southwest.

We observe, by Richmond papers, that deep feeling pervades the community on the subject. On the one hand every inducement possible is used to persuade the Legislature to yield; while on the other it is urged with much force, that will tend to build up Baltimore and Maryland to the lasting injury of eastern Virginia. It is urged that Virginia should avail herself of her natural resources, and by completing the James river and Kenhawa canal, divert the trade of the great West through that state.

To show our readers some of the means employed by the friends of the Parkersburgh route, we copy from the Richmond Whig, of Feb. 6, the following article:

MOVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

To the editors of the Whig:

Messrs. Editors—Will you oblige many of your readers, by publishing the annexed extract of a letter to a member of the Legislature? It is from a distinguished citizen of Virginia, now in Philadelphia—one whose opinions, made up from mature and unbiassed judgment, are worthy in all respects the calm consideration of the people of Virginia.

"Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1845.

"The State of Pennsylvania, jealous of her great line of improvement from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, had imposed by her legislation, such onerous burdens, when application for the right way of was made to her, as to forbid all hope in the Baltimore Company, of reaching the Ohio River throngh her limits. But the present application to the Virginia Legislature, and the new interests enlisted with us, have effectually awakened Pennsylvania to what *may* happen, or rather what *must* occur, if the Road should be allowed to pass through Virginia. The people of Western Pennsylvania are therefore now moving with intense interest, to avoid the loss of this great avenue to market. This loss would *mar forever* the fortunes of Pittsburgh, now the city next in population and importance to Philadelphia, if the Road should pass through and strike the Ohio in Virginia—and accordingly, I find that earnest and influential movements are made and making, to win back that Road to Pennsylvania.

"Some of the leading citizens of Pittsburgh are now here (in Philadelphia,) enlisting interests to be combined with theirs at Harrisburg, to arrest the threatened evil—and a memorial from the Pittsburgh Board of Trade has already been presented to the Legislature now in session, *pressing this matter upon their attention.*

"It results, that *Virginia will lose the Road as certain as day returns, if the present occasion be allowed to pass.* Pennsylvania will get it—and our Northwestern people be FOREVER CUT OFF rom the immense benefits now and for THE LAST TIME, within their reach.

"Seeing what is passing here, and how these people regard this matter,—I mean the people of Western Pennsylvania and their Philadelphia friends, I could not refrain from communicating it to you."

The Richmond Whig also copies, by request, the Memorial of Messrs. Craig, Carothers and Jones, Committee of our Board of Trade, to the Legislature, and makes some remarks concerning it, from which we quote as follows:

It would appear now, from this memorial and many other proofs, that Pennsylvania is disposed to reconsider her act, denying a right of way to the Baltimore Company, to re-confer the privilege of 1828, permitting them to go to Pittsburgh, and to recal them to that State.

Meanwhile, driven from Pennsylvania, they had appealed to Virginia for a right of way to the Ohio River, and that right was extended to them by the Legislature, the city of Wheeling to be the terminus.

But this right has been vacated by the non-compliance with the conditions upon which it was granted, and the Baltimore Company having instituted surveys, is now disposed to leave Wheeling some hundred miles to the right, and to meet the Ohio River at Parkersburg, in the county of Wood, and has a memorial before the Legislature to that effect.

This application is encountered by two powerful interests—that of wheeling, which city it is supposed will be greatly injured by the tapping of travel and transportation at Parkersburg—and by the James River interest, which, proposing to meet the Ohio at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, conceives that this Rail Road route to Baltimore, will cut off the resources upon which it relied to sustain the great Central Virginia Improvement.

In reply to these fears the Baltimore Company and its friends argue in the general, thus: 1. That the people are entitled first above all, to a right of way to market. 2. That Virginia cannot make the railroad now proposed through the North West of Virginia to connect with the Canal at Cumberland in Maryland, and that as she cannot do it, it is the dog in the manger policy not to allow others to do it, who offer to construct it without cost to Virginia or the people of Virginia, and providing not only a way to one of the best markets on the continent, but expending millions of money in constructing the road. 3. That it will not compete with the James River Improvement, as there will be ample product from the Valley of the Mississippi for the maintenance and support of each. 4. That it is not a question of rivalry between Richmond and Baltimore, but between Baltimore and the cities farther North.

A forcible writer in the Richmond Whig, of the 8th inst., eloquently discourses on the impropriety of hasty legislation, and urges the Legislature to make no decision in favor of the Baltimore company, until the State by *her own agents* has made a full examination of the matter. This writer says:

"If we would keep Virginia from sinking still lower and lower in the scale of power as a People, (and what Virginian, as he would pour out his blood for her defence, would refuse some portion of his means to uphold her!) *we must open to a greater extent than at present her internal communications.* If any thing can restore her relative importance in the Union as a State—can cover her waters with ships—her lands with people—deck her cities—enrich her capital—spread the lights of education and the blessings of a higher civilization through all her borders, the mountain as well as the sea-board, the valley as the plain—it can only be done, *if it can be d ne at all,* BY UNITING HER PORTS IN THE EAST to the fertile vallies of the West;—in a word, by completing her line of communication to the Ohio.

The writer says he "distrusts Baltimore Arithmetic," and begs the Legislature to pause before condemning the State to "eternal insignificance and inferiority. He says:

"In God's name, and the name of all the great interests and best hopes of the good old Commonwealth let no such decree go forth, except upon the highest and most disinterested testimony, and after the fullest examination. Then—but never till then—make over to another State the prize you will have shown yourselves unable to secure for your own.

In the meantime, the Legislature, at last accounts, had done nothing towards passing the Bill, except receiving the report of the Committee; and both houses have passed resolutions to adjourn next Monday the 7th. The chances are then that the right of way will not be granted this session. What a chance does this afford Pennsylvania of grasping this prize, which is in such danger of slipping through her hands.

Oregon.—We trust our readers will not neglect to read the article on the disputed Territory of Oregon, on account of its length. It imparts useful information, in a concise manner, drawn from a work not yet published. As there is, to say the least, a probability that war will grow out of the dispute in this matter, every citizen should acquaint himself with all the merits of the question.

Appointment by the Attorney General.—Henry S. Magraw, Esq., to be Deputy Attorney General for the county of Allegheny.

Black Laws of Ohio.—The Senate of Ohio has ordered to a third reading a Bill repealing the disgraceful Black Laws of that State.

Ohio Bank Bill.—The lower House of the Ohio Legislature has considerably improved, it is said, the General Banking Law which passed the Senate. This bill will become a law.

CONGRESS.

Monday, Feb. 10, 1845.

The proceedings of both Houses, on Monday, were wholly devoid of general interest. The Senate spent most of the day on the Bill in relation to French Spoliations, which was finally passed, and the House spent the day on the Bill in relation to Territories.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.

In *Senate*, not much of general interest took place. Some bills in reference to the Army and Navy were passed. The debate on Annexation was deferred until Thursday.

In the *House*, the Territorial Bill was debated in Committee. An amendment was pending to reduce the new State of Iowa from 72,000 square miles to 39 or 40,000. After debate this carried: ayes, 91: nays, 36. Florida then came up for admission into the Union, with a *proviso* that there should be *two* States, and that neither should have the power to abolish slavery. After debate the *proviso* was stricken out by 86 to 56. This makes it *one* State, with power to abolish slavery. It was then moved that Florida should not be admitted until an article of the Constitution be removed which says the General Assembly shall not abolish slavery. Pending this amendment, the House adjourned, after a desperate effort to close the debate and pass the bill at once.

The Albany Cultivator.—This monthly agricultural publication, one of the best in the country, is published at one dollar per year. An immense amount of information useful to farmers and gardners can be obtained from this work.—Every farmer should take it.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburgh, Feb. 10, 1845.

Dear Sir: On Mondays, or indeed upon any petition day, you cannot expect much news from us—we have to devote some time to the demands, requests and prayers of the "Sovereigns"—to which, by the way, the "democracy" are not in the habit of paying much attention, *maugre* their great protestations of love for the people and regard for their will, when expressed in any manner. When petitions were in order, Mr. Bigham presented the proceedings of a large meeting of citizens of Pittsburgh of all parties opposed to the annexation of Texas which were read; and a memorial of the Board of Trade for the appointment of Inspectors of Flour and ashes by Counsels. Mr. B. afterwards read a bill to the same effect as the petition of the Board of Trade.—The same gentleman presented several petitions relative to Slavery in Pennsylvania, and a petition relative to taking a vote upon a certain road in Peebles township, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges. This petition was signed by Gen. John M. Davis and several others, and complained of injustice in laying out an expensive road for the benefit, as they allege, of but a few persons.

Mr. Hollinshead, a petition from Juniata county relative to the "native" riots in Philadelphia county! it requested the passage of a law, directing the Governor to offer a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of each of the persons who fired upon the "Natives" in Kensington, in August last.

The House took up the Senate Resolution rescinding a joint order, passed some two weeks ago, relative to the library, which was postponed, 49 to 41. This old resolution was passed immediately after Dr. Salisbury was chosen Librarian, and provided that he should not take possession until an inventory had been made of books now in the Library, and compared with the list of works taken at the time Mr. Story got the office. The inventory has been made, but not the comparison, and Seth Salisbury's friends got the resolution rescinded in Senate that they might get him in before the bill to elect a Librarian had passed. They failed in the House.

Soon after the bill to elect a Librarian annually came up; an amendment was offered, substituting a Senate bill on the same subject, which makes the term of office three years. To this Mr. Burrell moved an amendment, fixing the time of holding the first election under the bill, in January next, "and annually thereafter," in order that his friend, Salisbury, should remain in office for ten or eleven months, but the House refused to agree so to amend by a vote of yeas 43, nays 50, and rejected a similar amendment soon afterwards, 42 to 47—when the House adjourned. The bill will pass the House substantially as it stands, but will no doubt be lost in Senate. Should it, however, be passed there, neither the present incumbent nor Mr. Salisbury will be chosen.

In Senate nothing of importance was done.

Sheriff Trovillo passed through here yesterday, on his way to Philadelphia, upon an official errand, having two lads in his custody destined for the House of Refuge in Philadelphia, an admirable institutition. We should have one connected with our Western Penitentiary, for the reception of lads who are only rendered worse by a confinement with criminals in county jails.

I was interested, in glancing at the State Library, the other day, by seeing a number admirable maps and drawings of some of your old Western forts—Pitt, Ligonier and others, copied by Mr. Isaac Craig of your city; they are well executed, and quite interesting to such as are pleased with antiquarian research.

The "Natives" hold a convention here on the 22d. Levin, who has been acquitted of treason, will be here as a delegate, together with persons from other sections of the State. The avowed object of the gathering is to settle upon a set of national principles for the party—a difficult matter they will find it.

Governor Porter's pardons, for your county alone, number about *fifty!* I have been looking over the document.

The House printing, so far, this session has amounted to $31,450, last year for same period, $13,150! "Retrenchment and Reform" with a vengeance.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Later from the Society Islands.

A letter has been received in this city from Valparaiso, dated October 4, which states that a vessel had arrived from Tahiti, bringing accounts of a battle between the French and the natives, more sanguinary than any previous battle, which terminated in favor of the French. The natives had two hundred killed, and the French one hundred.

The battle took place at Matavai Bay, Point Venus, on the West coast of Tahiti, in the latter part of August or early in September. Our last previous advices were of August 12, for some weeks previous to which there had been no fighting, the natives having probably been engaged in preparing for a powerful effort to rid themselves of their oppressors.

Queen Pomare had gone to Bulobulo, an Island about 60 miles south of Tahiti. The French had banished from the islands a great many foreigners who had taken up arms on the side of the natives, or otherwise assisted them in their warfare with the French.

The Disputed Oregon Territory.—No. 3.

From the New York Courier.

We have already noticed the first general ground on which the United States claim to be owners of the entire territory, in Northwest America, *drained by the Columbia River*, namely, because it was *first discovered, entered and taken possession of by an American citizen, in an American vessel*, Captain Gray, of the Columbia, of Boston; and have shown conclusively that the hostile claims of the British gentlemen, *Meares* and *Vancouver*, to a prior discovery, are entirely disproved by their own journals and log-books.

Second. The United States claim the territory because *it was first explored by American citizens, under the direction of the American Government.* The history of this exploration is briefly as follows:

Before Louisiana had been ceded to us, and whilst negotiations on that subject were in progress, President Jefferson addressed to Congress a confidential message, under date of January 18, 1803, recommending that means should be taken to have that part of the continent examined by American agents. His suggestions were adopted, and he commissioned Captains Meriweather Lewis and William Clarke to carry the design into execution. They were instructed by Mr. Jefferson to explore the river Missouri and its branches to their sources, and then to seek and trace to its termination in the Pacific, some stream, "whether the Columbia, the Oregon, the Colorado, or any other which might offer the most direct and practicable water communication across the continent, for the purposes of commerce." Very soon after receiving these instructions the news of the cession of Louisiana reached the United States, and Lewis and Clarke immediately started upon their exploring tour. On the 14th of May, 1804, they entered the Missouri and began its ascent in boats. Before November, they reached the country of the Mandan Indians, and encamped at a place 1600 miles from the mouth of the Missouri, where they remained until April. During the succeeding summer they explored the Missouri to its head among the Rocky Mountains, crossed the dividing ridge, and embarking upon a stream running west, which proved to be a principal branch of the Columbia, and which they named the *Lewis* river, soon reached its confluence with another, which they called the *Clarke*, and on the 15th of November, 1805, landed at Cape Hancock, on the northern side of the mouth of the Columbia, after a journey of more than 4000 miles from their place of departure. They passed the winter near that place, and on the 13th of March, 1806, began their return. They rowed up the Columbia 125 miles, continued their journey by land to the Rocky Mountains, which they crossed in two bodies, by separate routes—one division, under Lewis, proceeding eastward to the falls of the Missouri; the other, under Clarke, making a southern march to the sources of the Yellow Stone, and descending that river to the Missouri. They again met near the junction of those streams, and on the 23d of September, 1806, reached St. Louis. This is a general outline of the exploration on which the Americans claim ownership of the explored region.

To this the British Plenipotentiaries in 1826, reply that "*if not before, at least in the same and subsequent years*, the British North West Trading Company had, by means of their agent Mr. Thompson, already established their posts among the Flathead and Kootanie tribes, in the head waters of the main branch of the Columbia, and were gradually extending them down the principal stream of that river; thus giving to Great Britain in this particular, as in the discovery of the mouth of the river, a title of parity, if not priority of discovery, as opposed to the United States." The controversy resolves itself thus into one of *dates*, and it becomes important to be precise.

Lewis and Clarke, as already stated, reached the mouth of the Columbia river on the 15th of November, 1805; they arrived in the Mandan Country on the 14th of May, 1804. Mr. D. W. Harmon, who was first clerk and then a partner, in the British Northwest Company, published at Andover, Vt., in 1820 a book, reviewed and quoted in the London Quarterly for January, 1822, which will be of service in fixing the precise time of the earliest British exploration. In his journal, under date of November 24, 1804, he says that some people have just arrived with a letter informing him that "two Captains, Lewis & Clarke, with 180 soldiers, have arrived at the Mandan village on the Missouri river. It is said that, on their arrival, they hoisted the American flag, and informed the natives that their object was not to trade, but merely to explore the country, and that as soon as navigation shall open, they design to continue their route across the Rocky Mountains, and thence descend the Pacific Ocean." In consequence of this information, he intended to make a tour of exploration in the spring of 1805; but he adds in his journal *"this journey I never undertook."* In the spring of 1806, Mr. Simeon Frazer, a partner in the company, established a trading post on Frazer's Lake, in latitude 54.—And it was not until July, 1811, as will be seen hereafter, that Mr. Thompson's exploration took place. Thus, it will be seen, the American was considerably earlier than the earliest British expedition; the former having reached the mouth of the Columbia, Nov. 15, 1805, and the latter reaching Frazer's Lake in the spring of 1806.

Third. The Third ground on which this territory is claimed by the United States is, *that the first posts and settlements were made by American citizens.* As has been already stated, the North-west Company established a trading post on Frazer's Lake, in latitude 54, in the Spring of 1806.—The earliest attempt of the same kind by citizens of the United States was made by an association at St. Louis in 1808, called the Missouri Fur Company. At its head was a Spaniard, Manuel Lisa; and several posts were, within two years, established by it on the Upper Missouri, and one on the head waters of the Lewis River, the Southern branch of the Columbia, beyond the Rocky Mountains. This was the first post ever formed by white men in the country drained by the Columbia, and in consequence of the enmity of the savages, it was abandoned in 1810.

In 1810, an association was formed in this city, under the name of the Pacific Fur Company, for the prosecution of the Fur trade on the north-western side of the Continent. Its originator was John Jacob Astor, who owned almost the whole and controlled all its operations. His plan was to establish posts on the Columbia and its branches, as well as on the Missouri and Pacific, which were to be supplied by the Missouri or by a principal factory at the mouth of the Columbia. Ships were to leave New York, leave goods at their principal station, proceed with furs to Canton, and thence bring to New York, teas, silks, and other Chinese productions. For the execution of this plan, Mr. Astor engaged as partners a number of persons, mainly Scotchmen, who had been long in the Northwest company, together with some Americans and Canadians. The first party left New York in Sept. 1810, in the ship Tonquin, under Capt. Jonathan Thorne; in January the second left St. Louis, under W. P. Hunt of New Jersey, who had been appointed general agent. The ship Enterprise had been sent in 1809 to make preparations and inquiries among the Russian settlements.

The Tonquin reached the mouth of the Columbia in March, 1811, landed her goods and passengers, and proceeded north in search of furs. A spot was chosen on the South bank of the river, eight miles from the ocean, as the site of the principal factory, and named *Astoria.* In the summer of 1811, buildings were erected, fields planted, trade with the natives begun, and a ship built and launched.

In July, 1811, a detachment of persons, who had been sent out by the British Northwest Company, arrived at Astoria, under Mr. Thompson, who had left Montreal in consequence of having heard of the project of the Pacific Fur Company, and with the design of anticipating it. On their way down they built huts, hoisted flags, and bestowed names, by way of taking possession for their Sovereign. They arrived at Astoria some months *after* the post had been established, and were treated with great kindness by their former associates, then partners in the new Company, Messrs. M'Dougall, Mackay and Stuart. This Company established the *first British trading post on the Columbia*: and yet they had been anticipated by Mr. Astor's Company, which, in the course of the summer, built several other trading posts in the interior of the country, one at Okanagan, on the Columbia, and 400 miles from its mouth.

The party from St. Louis, under Mr. Hunt, ascended the Missouri to the seat of the Arickara Indians, near the Great Bend, and thence pursued their journey by land to the Rocky Mountains—Crossing the ridge near the 45th degree of latitude, they descended a branch of the Lewis to the Columbia, and reached Astoria in the spring of 1812. News was very soon received of the entire destruction of the Tonquin, with her crew and cargo, near Nootka Sound. On the 9th of May, 1812, the ship Beaver, with supplies and reinforcements, arrived at Astoria from New York; and Mr. Hunt went in her to visit the Russian settlements, leaving the post in charge of Mr. McDougall, one of the Scotch partners who had been long in the service of the Northwest Company.—In January, 1813, news of the declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain reached Astoria by persons sent from New York; and in June Mr. M'Tavish, one of the partners of the Northwest Company, arrived from Canada, bringing rumors of the approach of the British naval force to take possession of the mouth of the Columbia. This announcement was received with evident satisfaction by McDougall and his brother Britons, three of whom immediately left the Pacific Company and entered into the service of the rival Northwest Company. The rest of the partners resolved to follow their example unless supplies should arrive from New York. The Lark; sent out with provisions, was wrecked near the Sandwich Islands, and thus no supplies came. About this time Mr. Hunt, having sent from the Russian settlements a cargo of furs to Canton, chartered at Wahoo the Albatros of Boston, and proceeded in her to Astoria, with news of the declaration of war. Though at first astounded by the resolution of his partners, he at last coincided and again sailed for the South Pacific. At one of the Washington Islands he learned that a British squadron was on its way to Astoria, upon which, he hastened thither in the American brig Pedlar, arriving Feb. 28, 1814.

The fate of the Pacific Company and its establishments had been already decided. On the 7th of October, 1813, Messrs. McTavish and Stuart, with a body of men in the service of the Northwest Company, reached Astoria, destitute of provisions and ammunition, while the occupants of the fortified post were supplied with both. They brought information, however, which proved to be correct, that an armed ship, the Isaac Todd, fitted out by the Northwest Company at London, was on her way to the Columbia, under convoy of a frigate, to *destroy everything American in that quarter.* They prepared to purchase the establishment, and to engage in their own service all persons connected with it, to which the partners at Astoria, under McDougall, assented: and an agreement was signed Oct. 16, 1813, by which "all the establishments, furs and property" of the Pacific Company were sold to the Northwest Company for about $40,000. While this transfer was going on, the British sloop of war Raccoon, Capt. Black, entered the Columbia to capture the fort. He found the U. S. flag waving over the factory, which was at once surrendered by McDougall. The captain raised the British flag, and, with great formality, changed the name of the port from Astoria to *Port George.*

This whole affair was managed by Mc.Dougall, who refused to defend the place, and to accept aid in doing so tendered by the Indians in the vicinity. Three months afterwards, on the 28th February, 1814, Mr. Hunt arrived in the brig Pedlar, to convey the property of the Company to Canton. He found McDougall in charge of the factory, not as an agent of that Company, but as a partner of the Northwest Company, and he had only, therefore, to close its concerns, and turn back to the United States by way of Canton, whither the rest of the company proceeded across the continent.

Such are the circumstances attending the establishment and downfall of this important trading post. It will be seen, from the narrative, to have been the first post ever established on the waters of the Columbia; though its chief importance, in connexion with the rival claims to the ownership of Oregon arises from its relation to the *fourth* argument urged by the United States. We shall refer to this in our next article upon this subject.

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 15, 1845.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland.

A Bill has passed the lower House of the Ohio Legislature, reviving and amending the Act to incorporate the "*Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.*" This is an important move for Pittsburgh, as, if we succeed in securing the terminus of the Baltimore Railroad, the road to the Lakes would be an object of immediate interest. At any rate there is no doubt that such a road will soon be built, the demands of trade requiring a rapid and continuous connection between Pittsburgh and the Lake country. The whole region of the Lake country will ere long be connected by railroads, opening up a trade for vastness and importance unequalled in the country. The citizens of Milwaukie, in Michigan, are now taking earnest hold of the long-talked of project of connecting Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river by a railroad from Milwaukie, running due west. A general meeting of the citizens of that flourishing town and the surrounding country was to be held on the 28th ult., for the purpose of taking the initiative measures in the prosecution of the work. The route is feasible, and there is no doubt that the road when made will pay well. As a channel of trade and travel it could scarcely be surpassed by any road of equal extent in the country. Its importance to Milwaukie and the commerce of the lakes and the upper Mississippi is inestimable.

Michigan is also rapidly pushing her iron tracks across the peninsula to Lake Michigan.

All these things go to show the great facilities which are opening up in the Lake country, and which will aggrandize any city so fortunate as to grasp the trade of so vast and fertile a region. Through Pittsburgh, Baltimore can grasp a portion of this trade, and by no other mode. Will she avail herself of the opportunity.

☞ The new postage bill which has passed the Senate and been sent to the House makes every letter weighing less than half an ounce a *single* letter, and reduces the charge on a single letter for any distance to *five* cents, and five cents a half ounce for any additional weight. Newspapers of less than 1900 square inches (50 inches by 38) are to be charged the same as at present, but carried *free* for any distance less than thirty miles. Newspapers of over 1900 square inches, and Magazines are to be charged two cents an ounce; other Printed matter two and a half cents an ounce; Circulars, &c., unsealed, two cents each. The franking privilege is abolished, *except for Members of Congress.*

RAILROAD TO OREGON.

Considerable attention has been awakened by the presentation of a memorial to Congress, by Mr. Whitney, of New York, for the incorporation of a Company to build a Railroad, from some point on Lake Michigan to Tide water on the Columbia; granting the Company all lands not taken up, for thirty miles on each side of the road to aid in the expense. The proposition seems to meet with great favor, and is not at all considered chimerical. The Hartford Courant remarks, that if the plan shall be found feasible, the age that sees it accomplished, will form an era in the history of this nation. It will open an immense field of commerce. It will immensely abridge the distance to the trade of the Pacific, shorten the requisite time for reaching the vast trade of the Chinese Empire, now in some measure thrown open to the intercourse of the word. It is a scheme worthy the enterprise of the most enterprizing age,—which would set the nation hundreds of years ahead in the progress of civilization, and be looked upon as one of the greatest achievements known to the compass of history. Instead of building Pyramids, and leaning Towers, and Babels, let the energies of this young and vigorous country be given to such schemes of real advantage, and the strength and prosperity of the nation will in the progress of years become gigantic.

☞ The Ohio Bank Bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading in the House, on Monday evening, the 10th inst. The House has made some fifty amendments to the bill, the most important of which is the striking out the Board of Bank Inspectors, and substituting a visitation of at least once a year, by persons living in the vicinity of the Bank to be examined, under the appointment of the officers of the State.

☞ A Revolutionary soldier, 81 years of age, has been dismissed from a humble post in the Baltimore Custom House, for the sole reason that he preferred Clay to Polk.

Hon. John P. Hale has arrived home at Dover, and intends, it is said, to take the stump in that State, offering himself as a candidate for Congress at the March election, in defiance of the proscription with which he has been visited for his vote on the Texas question.

We are glad Mr. Hale has taken this course, and we trust every Whig will vote for him.—Surely there can be found enough friends of liberty among the Locofocos of New Hampshire who with the Whigs will be able to re-elect him to Congress, and thereby rebuke the base subserviency of the party leaders in that State.

☞ We find the following notice of a very interesting and valuable invention, in the Philadelphia Inquirer:

The Coston Light.

We are gratified to learn that the experiment of applying this light to Light House purposes, instituted by Mr. Spencer, late Secretary of the Treasury, has proved eminently successful. It has been now in constant use for upwards of a year, at the Christiana light house, near Wilmington, Delaware, and has afforded the fullest satisfaction to all who navigate the Delaware river. It has been proved by the test of experience, under disadvantageous circumstances, to be not only the safest, but the most brilliant, uniform, and *cheap* light that can be used. The saving to the government from its general adoption, will exceed, it is said, $150.000 per annum, and at the same time a light of twice the oil be obtained. The apparatus for the manufacture of the gas, which is made of rosin, is so safe and simple that a journeyman shoemaker, who never before saw a gasometer, has managed the one at Christiana throughout the past year. The Hon. Mr. Naudin, the able Collector of the port of Wilmington, and formerly a Senator of the United States, pronounces it in his report, a great triumph of American ingenuity and skill.

We have before had occasion to allude to our young and enterprising fellow townsman, who is the inventor and pattentee, Mr. Benjamin Franklin Coston, of the Navy. He fully merits the success, which has crowned his patient but indefatigable labors. It creates an era in the management of light houses and is a cause of gratulation to the merchant, the mariner, the pilot, the underwriter, and every one, in short, who traverses the ocean or our rivers.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburg, Feb. 11, 1845.

Dear Sir: The "harmonious" democracy have been getting into another squabble here, a circumstance by the way of rather frequent occurrence here. You may remember my mentioning a quarrel between Senator Heckman and Col. Jno. J. M'Cahen, both members of the locofoco family, arising from an attack madeupon the Colonel as a *bolter* for the passage of a law for changing the venue on the Winder case. It seems that the Pennsylvanian, a leading locofoco daily in Philadelphia, contained a version of the affair anything but creditable to the gentlemanly bearing of Mr. Heckman—the consequence was that on Monday he made a sudden descent upon the reporters generally and the unfortunate writer of the paragraph in particular, from whom he wrested his notes of proceedings, he knocked off his hat, and making sundry similar manifestations of displeasure at the course he had pursued. This did not provoke a fight—so this morning he introduced a resolution himself, (an instance of remarkable modesty, you must admit,) for the expulsion of the reporter, one Martin, and providing for its instant execution by the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. After some discussion the resolution was referred to select Committee, who will no doubt make a minute investigation and a learned report upon the subject—enough of this nonsense.

Both Houses were to-day hustlyengaged in the passage of private bills, the greater part of them of but small importance, out of the particular section of country where they are designed to operate. In the House, this morning, the following bills were ordered to be prepared for a second reading, without objection, viz:

Authorizing the Governor to appoint a Sealer of weights and measures for Allegheny County.

Instruction resolution relative to improvement of the Allegheny river.

To enable Elizabeth Linton to perpetuate testimony relative to her husband's will.

Supplment to act for a road from Elizabeth to Brownsville, assenting to the purchase near the Allegheny Arsenal by the United States.

In the afternoon the same bills passed third reading.

In Senate Mr. Darsie offered a number of petitions in relation to the license laws. Also a petition asking that the pay of the County Commissioners and auditor may be increased, the former to $2, 50 per day, as formerly provided by law.

Mr. Sullivan a bill providing for the payment, by county officers, of all over a certain amount of their fees to the county Treasurers. This will aid the revenues of the Commonwealth not a little.

Mr. Darsie, a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of introducing an act establishing a rate of fees for naturalization in the Courts of this Commonwealth, which was agreed to. If I mistake not, the new Naturalization law reported by Mr. Berrien, provides for this. A supplement to the act incorporating the city of Pittsburgh passed in Committee. It relates to Pitt township being introduced as one of the Wards, but was so amended by the Senate as to render it impossible to ascertain its present shape—when printed you shall have it.

"I am a Friar of Order Gray."—The Rev. Sydney Smith thus discourses of himself:—"I am seventy-four years old; and being a Canon of St. Paul's in London, and Rector of a parish in the country, I am living amidst the best of society in the metropolis, am at ease in my circumstances, in tolerable health, a mild Whig, a tolerating churchman, and much given to talking, laughing and noise. I dine with the rich in London, and physic the poor in the country—passing from the sauces of Dives to the sores of Lazarus. I am, upon the whole, a happy man, have found the world an entertaining world, and am heartily thankful to Providence for the part allotted me in it."

New Contrivance. We find a story in a late London paper, which though not improbable, needs confirmation in these days of hoaxing. We give it however, for what it is worth. The story goes, that lately in Prussia, in order to get rid of an enormous rock, and to avoid the ordinary expense of the undertaking, a deep hole was bored into the rock, into which was fixed a bar of iron twenty-eight feet high for the purpose of attracting lightning After which it is stated, on the thunder storm, the rock was shattered into fragments.—[Neal's Sat. Gaz.

Instinct and Reason.—Instinct in inferior animals is in some cases a better security than reason in man. It has been noticed that the alluring baits are entirely ineffectual in enticing certain animals to the trap in which they have seen some of their species captured; and hence it becomes necessary to tax ingenuity in furnishing new contrivances for their capture. Not so with man. Satan finds old contrivances sufficient to allure his prey. Millions ruin themselves by extravagance, debauchery, and drunkenness; and yet there are other millions ready to fall into the same traps. Allured by the baits, they are willing to encounter all risks; and while irrational animals are effectually warned against danger by the sad experience of their fellows, man, endowed with reason, is only to be taught by his own miserable experience.—[Presby.

COMMERCIAL.

Sales of $6.000 Relief Notes at Philadelphia Stock boards on Saturday last at 97.

There are, in Reading County, 15 Furnaces, 1 Rolling Mill and Nail Factory, and 21 Forges.

The following will show the exports from Cincinnati to Southern ports in the months of November, December and January, '44 and '45:

	Last season.	This season.	Inc.	Dec.
Flour, bbls	60.850	67.733	6,883	
Pork & Bacon, hhds	9.663	1,844		7,719
Do. tcs	1.051	1.919	868	
Do. bbls	120.561	50.813		69,766
Do. kegs	387	453	846	
Do. lbs. bulk	1.137.500	416.100		725,400
Beef, bbls	7.493	5.454	966	
Beef, tcs	2.012	2.216		206
Lard, reduced to kegs	189.187	117.661		71,526
Butter, " "	4.719	5.634	915	
Cheese, lbs	831.902	757.205	426.303	
Whiskey, brls	25.061	36.953	11.892	
Apples, bbls	2.357	5.412	3.075	
Eggs, bbls	914	1.360	454	
Tallow, bbls	1.257	2.300	1,013	

The following figures show the decreased export of Hog manufactures above mentioned, viz:

	Pork & Bacon.	Lard.
Export of 1st qr 1843-4	167.988 bbls.	189.187 kegs.
" " 1844-5	64.319	117.661
Decrease this season	103.669	71.526

And the receipts at New Orleans for two years, commencing Sept. 1st, '43 and '44, and ending Feb. 1st, '44 and '45, each year, were

	1843-4.	1844-5	Incr.	Dec.
Bacon, hhds	5.923	2,316		3,606
" tcs	51	7		44
" Hams, hhds	5.531	1,659		3,872
" bulk, lbs	259.033	45.500		183,533
Pork, bbls	104.142	72.564		118,578
" hhds	4.664	2.866		1,798
" bulk, lbs	1.581.000	1.199.500		181,500
Lard, hhds	78	81	3	
" bbls	22.417	24.535		27,902
" kegs	190.263	93.190		97,073
Beef, bbls	31.995	13.028		15,967
" tcs	343	1.046	703	
Tallow, bbls	4.090	4.449	359	

This shows a very large falling off corresponding with the great deficit of Hogs, and the smaller amount of Beef known to have been packed. The exports from the same port for the same periods make the following exhibit:

	1843-4.	1844-5	Decrease
Pork, bbls	150.000	30.152	119.484
Bacon, hhds	5.015	1.201	4.457
Lard, kegs	204.505	190.088	984.417
Beef, bbls	18.517	8.018	9,499

New Counterfeits.

Troy

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞"THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE" is published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less, One insertion	80 50
" " " Two insertions	0 75
" " " Three insertions	1 00
" " " Three months	3 00
" " " Six months	6 00
" " " Twelve months	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less, One year	80 00
" " " Six months	5 00

PITTSBURGH, FEBRUARY 18, 1845.

A LAUNCH.

Yesterday afternoon, an iron vessel, called the HUNTER, was launched at the iron ship yard of Mr. TOMLINSON. This vessel is about 130 tons burthen, built on Lieut. HUNTER's plan of submerged propellers. She belongs to Lieut McLAUGHLIN, of the United States Navy, and is intended for commercial uses; or, as is reported, is to go to Russia, to give the Autocrat a specimen of American skill, and of Lieut. HUNTER's plan of propulsion. She is to be full rigged, as a brig or schooner, we have not learned which.

The launch was a very beautiful one. Though she was slow and tedious in starting, yet she finally walked gracefully and swiftly into her destined element, amid the admiring shouts of a large concourse of spectators, to whom the launch of a sea vessel was generally a new thing. From the distance we saw her she appeared to sit lightly and gracefully on the water, and though having all her machinery on board, draws but little water, less, we believe, than was anticipated.

This is the first iron sea boat ever launched in Pittsburgh; but we doubt not it is only the beginning of what will soon be of frequent occurrence. Two other iron rigged-steamers constructed here, are afloat, one launched at Erie, the *Michigan*, a large war steamer; and the Revenue Cutter, *Jefferson*, launched at Oswego, on Lake Ostario.—The former has side wheels, and the latter is fitted with Ericcson's propellers.

In addition to these, we have two on the stocks. One, a large iron steamer, to be ship rigged on Hunter's plan, called the *John Tyler*, intended for a Revenue Cutter for the Gulf of Mexico. This is a beautiful vessel, and will be launched shortly from the yard of Messrs. FREEMAN, KNAPP & TOTTEN. The other is an iron forty-four gun steam frigate, to be ship-rigged, of about 1100 tons. This will be a splendid vessel, and the largest iron vessel ever built in the United States. She is building at the yard of Mr. Tomlinson. She will not be launched until next season. Both these are on Hunter's plan.

The *Hunter* is to be rigged here, and will give those of our citizens who have not before been gratified with the sight, some idea of those "things of life" which so beautifully ride the rolling deep.

☞We see it stated in one of our city papers that the Bill in reference to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has passed the Senate of this State. This is incorrect. It merely passed in Committee of the Whole, and opposition to it at the time was waived on the statement of Mr. Darsie that it should not be pressed immediately. It will not probably come up again in the Senate until the Virginia Legislature has come to some decision.

Pig Iron at $13 per Ton!

The Erie Gazette has the following article.—We copy it to show our readers the vast mineral wealth which is constantly opening up in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, and not because we believe Iron will be made *quite* as low as $13 per ton, though new mines, increased facilities, and active competition, will doubtless reduce the price considerably. Pennsylvania, in a few years, will be able to furnish iron for the whole United States, and at prices too, to set competition at defiance. She possesses all the natural resources, and only needs capital and experience to defy the world.

☞SHENANGO VALLEY.—The Valley of the Shenango, through which the Pennsylvania Erie Canal passes, promises to become one of the most productive and flourishing sections of the whole country. Its natural advantages and its peculiarly favored locality combine to make it such. A wide extent of excellent farm and timber land lies on either side of the Creek; added to this, we learn by a correspondent of the Mercer County Whig, that in recent searches for coal, which was found in great abundance, several very rich beds of iron ore were also discovered, consisting of the "Kidney, Rock, Shell, Black and Red Ore."—Here then are some of the greatest sources of wealth—coal, iron, agriculture, and timber—all commingled together in rich profusion; and, with a proud swift-running river like the Shenango, affording a never failing power for driving machinery, there is nothing to prevent the inhabitants of that section from becoming in the highest degree prosperous, favored as they soon will be with cheap and expeditious avenues to the great markets of the South-Western and North-Eastern worlds.

The correspondent of the Whig says:—"From a statement made by a scientific and intelligent gentleman from England, who has been engaged in many of the most extensive iron works in that country for many years, it appears that pig metal can be made from the raw material in this (Shenango) section of the country at a cost not to exceed $13 per ton." The average price of pig metal at Pittsburgh is about $28. The writer says that the veins of Ore vary from eighteen inches to four feet in thickness—that the ore can be delivered at a Furnace or on the bank of the Canal for one dollar per ton, in proof of which he adduced the fact that contractors are now delivering it at that price for shipment to Erie, and are making money by the operation! "Recent as has been the discovery of this Ore," he adds, "several companies have already purchased sites and commenced operations for starting Furnaces and Forges." Among such adventurers we believe may be enumarated the enterprising Presque Isle Foundry Company of this place.

Success to the opening of the Erie Extension!

CHARLES KING.—From the New York Courier we learn that Mr. KING is to have the especial charge of the *Commercial department* of that paper, but will also devote a portion of his attention to the literary department, and to the discussion of the leading political and other questions of the day.

ANOTHER NEW INVENTION.—The Boston Post of Saturday gives this account of an invention, which, if successful, is likely to be a formidable competitor to the mail:

"We were highly entertained yesterday by an exhibition of an invention for transmitting substances through tubes or pipes with great velocity. It is the purpose of this invention to transmit letters or packages any distance which may be desired with the rapidity almost of lightning. The process by which this is accomplished is very simple, consisting merely of an air chest, which is charged with air by a force pump contiguous to the chest. When the chest is sufficiently charged with air, the letter or package is placed in the feeder, and is immediately discharged through the pipe with great velocity and perfect safety. Col Reed, the inventor, is of opinion that an outlay of $60,000 would ensure the transmission of letters and packages between Boston and New York, with perfect safety, in the space of half an hour!"

IOWA AND FLORIDA.

The admission of two new states into the Union, is too important a matter to be slightly passed over, or with the mere notice we were able to give in our Congressional reports yesterday. We have therefore prepared the following report of the proceedings in the House on the final passage of the bill admitting these states.

On Thursday, the 13th inst., the House in Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the bill for the admission of Iowa and Florida into the Union as new states. The question recurred on the amendment offered by Mr. Morse, of Maine, on Tuesday last, requiring the people of Florida, before that Territory is erected into a state, to strike out of their Constitution the provision which takes from the Legislature the power to emancipate slaves, and which prohibits the emigration of free colored persons to Florida.

Mr. Bayly opposed the amendment, and entered at large into the course pursued by the Legislatures of the Northern States, and the individual conduct of their citizens, upon the subject of slavery, and commented with severity upon the actions of both.

Mr. Morse next obtained the floor, and supported his amendment in a speech of some length, in which he referred to and commented upon the laws of certain Southern States which impose restrictions and penalities on free colored seamen arriving on board vessels from Northern ports.

After a warm debate, in which various members took part, the time for concluding the debate arrived, and the Committee proceeded to vote on the amendments. Three amendments were offered to Mr. Morse's amendment, and rejected without a count. The question was then put on Mr. Morse's amendment, and it was rejected, Ayes 77, Nays 87.

Mr. King, of New York, offered an amendment striking out all after the first clause of the bill, and inserting a substitute, admitting Iowa alone. The bill as it now stands, embraces both Iowa and Florida.

Tellers were appointed, and the amendment was rejected—ayes 57, nays 89.

Another amendment was offered by Mr. Morse, and rejected. Some amendments in regard to the boundaries of Iowa were then offered by Mr. Duncan, and adopted.

The Committee then rose, and reported the bill to the House. The amendments agreed to in the Committee were then adopted.

The Committee of the Whole had stricken out that portion of the bill which authorizes the formation of two States out of Florida.

A question now arose whether it was necessary for the House, by a formal vote, to concur in striking out that part of the bill.

The chair at first decided that it was not necessary, inasmuch as that portion of the bill now no longer formed a part of it.

Several members took a different view of the subject, and after some conversation, the speaker changed his decision.

The vote was then taken on concurring in striking out the portion of the bill referred to. The striking out was concurred in—yeas 123, nays 77.

An effort was then made to divide the question into two parts, so that the vote could be taken on the admission of each State separately. This failed, and the question was then taken by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, and it was passed—yeas 145, nays 31.

Thus has there been admitted, as far as the House is concerned, two more states into this great confederacy. Nearly all the Northern Whigs voted against the Bill on its final passage.

THE BOSTON ELECTION.

The citizens of Boston tried for the SEVENTH time, on Wednesday, to elect a Mayor, but with no better success than on former occasions. The result was as follows:

Parker, (Whig)	3,310
Horner, (Loco)	1,450
Davis, (Native)	4,329
Scattering,	17

A trial was made at the same time to elect three Aldermen, but with the same result.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.—On Thursday last, the Locofoco majority in the Senate refused to go into an election for Senator, and postponed the question indefinitely. This leaves Virginia with only one Senator after the 4th of March.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, FEB. 14, 1845.

DEAR SIR: Greater part of this morning was occupied in a somewhat tedious debate upon a bill of great local importance—the Philadelphia Riot Act.

This Act is very severe in its provisions—a riotous assemblage is to be commanded to disperse upon proclamation by a peace-officer, and upon refusal the offenders are liable to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for three years, and those assisting the officers are held harmless should any of the persons so remaining be killed or wounded.

The bill, as read in place by Mr. Bayard of Philadelphia, was general in its provisions, but as a law over the whole commonwealth, could not have passed the House. Mr Cooper moved to confine the operation of the bill to Philadelphia City and County. To this the members from the county objected, upon the ground that, if the bill was a good one, the whole State should have the benefit of it; if unfit for the State, it could not be proper for their constituents. Mr. Hollinshead, one of the county members, however, took a different view of the subject—avowing his intention to support the bill, although opposed to the amendment. He considered it proper and required for the suppression of disorder and outrage. A motion was made by a county member to limit the bill to the *City* of Philadelphia. In the afternoon the amendments were discussed at some length; after restricting the law to the city and county, the first section was agreed to, 54 to 37.

Mr. Bigham has proposed an amendment to the Constitution in favor of a "life judiciary," which I hope will be adopted, although the great difficulty of removing a bad judge, when such a course is needed, will render its success somewhat doubtful.

An act relative to the distribution of the proceeds of sheriffs' sales was lost, in the House.

The House again refused to consider the bill for the abolition of the Board of Revenue Commissioners.

In Senate the day was spent in considering the Removal Bill, a local measure, relative to the Seat of justice of Columbia County.

The bill to repeal the Stay law passed, with the provision that it should go into effect in September, but in the afternoon the House refused to concur in the amendment.

We have had quite a sudden change in the weather to-day. There was snow enough on the ground this morning to keep our mail from your city half a day behind time—although yesterday was as pleasant as a fine day of spring. Such changes are anything but pleasant, except to the doctors.

I had nearly forgotten to state that the Senate passed an act authorizing your councils to order a new election to complete the Board of Overseers of the Poor in your city.

The Whigs of New York City.

We are pleased to see that the Whigs of New York city have adopted the wise resolution of remaining firm to their organization and their *name*, and trust to the goodness of their cause, and the purity of their principles. This is the only way, and the best way, to secure final triumph. The Whig General Committee, have officially recommended the Whig Electors of the city and county of New York to assemble in their respective wards, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., for the purpose of electing three Delegates to a Whig Mayoralty Convention, and to select Ward Nominating Committees for Charter Offices.

JOHN W. JONES, of Virginia, now the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, positively declines being a candidate for re-election to Congress.

From the New Orleans Bee, Feb. 6.

MEXICO.

CONFIRMATION OF THE CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA.

The schr. Water Witch, which sailed from Tampico on the 26th ult., arrived last evening with papers up to the 22d ult. from Vera Cruz. The Minister of Exterior Relations announced to Congress on the 17th January, the capture of Santa Anna.

(Official Note.)

Head quarters of Constitutional Militia at Jico, Half past 9 o'clock.

His Excellency Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna has just been brought in by four of our men, and is now in our power. I am in too much haste to write the particulars before to-morrow.

JALAPA, 16th Jan. 1845. 5 o'clock, A. M.

PEDRO LEDA,

To his Excellency the Minister of Exterior Relations:

The Minister further informs the Government that Santa Ana would be conducted to the fortress of Perote to await the decision of Government.

It appears that Santa Anna committed the most outrageous barbarities on the inhabitants of Puebla, killing, pillaging and burning, until he was met by the Constitutional Army, which defeated him. His army, before he committed depredations amounting to 12,000 men, being disgusted of his conduct, abandoned their ranks and joined the Constitutional troops.

The conflict, however, was not without bloodshed and several hundreds were reported as killed on both sides.

When Santa Anna was taken he had scarcely a friend to accompany him.

Gen. Ampudia, governor of Tobasco, was superseded by Martinez and ordered to Vera Cruz. He exonerates himself of having done any thing illegal or resisting the popular will, and throws all the blame on Santa Anna's orders.

Government had ordered all the properties of Santa Anna to be seized and confiscated.

The general belief was that Santa Anna would be condemned by the government and executed.

Public tranquility was re-established throughout Mexico, and public festivals had been ordered throughout the Republic to celebrate the glorious event of the downfall of the tyrant Santa Anna.

Government had issued orders for the disbandment of the army, and invited the absent to return and resume their occupations.

The papers were filled with eulogiums on the bravery and patriotism of the militia, and recommended government to erect monuments and distribute rewards to those who distinguished themselves in the field, and grant pensions to the bereaved.

Simple Mode of Purifying Water.—It is not so generally known as it ought to be, that pounded alum possesses the property of purifying water. A table spoonful of pulverized alum sprinkled into a hogshead of water, (the water stirred at the time) will, after the lapse of a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify it, that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water. A pailful, containing four gallons, may be purified by a single tea-spoonful.

FIRE.

We learn from the Cincinnati Chronicle of the 14th instant, that a fire broke out at 4 o'clock, A. M., in the Chemical Laboratory, above Deer Creek Bridge. The Laboratory was destroyed. The Chemical works were owned by E. Grasilly. Loss estimated at 5,000 dollars.

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 18, 1845.

Choice Maps.

We were waited upon yesterday, by Mr. A. THOMPSON, with a choice map of western manufacture, which, as a specimen of skill, and for correctness and beauty will vie with any on the same scale, executed in any part of the country. This map published by S. B. MUNSON of Cincinnati, is for the UNITED STATES, embracing all the rivers, Lakes, canals and railroads, with the names and boundaries of the States and Territories, and more than thirteen hundred counties, with all new counties formed within a year, together with every other information which can be conveyed on a map. It is peculiarly correct and instructive with regard to the *West*, containing a great deal of instruction not found on any other map, having the names, location, population and territory of the Indian Tribes, west of the Mississippi; together with a map of *Oregon*, and all the surveyed part of *Texas*, with the counties accurately defined. This map is surrounded with a splendid border, embellished with views of New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Pittsburgh; the coats of Arms of all the states, and the portraits of all the presidents; the whole affording knowledge which may be studied with instruction and pleasure.

Mr. THOMPSON has also for sale ANDERSON'S state map of Ohio, an excellent one of that state. He has also two maps of eastern manufacture,—One a *map of the world, on Mercator's Projection*, containing all new discoveries, particularly the route and discoveries of Lieut. WILKES in the late exploring expedition. This map is surrounded by a splendid border, containing the *flags* of all nations, correctly colored, with the shells peculiar to each nation. This is a very beautiful and fine map. The other is Ensign's ornamental map of the United States—a very beautiful map.—These maps will be sold low, and afford a fine opportunity for those who wish to supply themselves with these useful and truly beautiful works of Art.

ARE THESE THINGS SO.

This question we ask in respect to the revelations of Miss DIX, in reference to the *Allegheny County Jail*, which our readers will find in our Harrisburgh Correspondent's letter. Are these things so! This is a solemn question for the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, and one which concerns every voter in our borders! As the *people*, in their aggregate capacity, are the source of all power in this happy land, they therefore become responsible to Heaven for the discharge of their governmental duties, not only collectively but individually. Are these things so! we again ask. Is it true that the immense sum of money spent by this county for the erection of a prison which should combine humanity with safety, has resulted in the building of a *school of vice*, of so awful and demoralizing a character that even the Ministers of the Gospel, who bring hope to all our fallen race, have given it up as past hope and beyond redemption! Has this city of schools, of churches, of distinguished gospel privileges, erected at a vast expense a school of vice, a receptacle of filth, a promoter of moral degradation which would shame a heathen land!

Are these things so! If Miss DIX's statements are correct, and we know of no reason to doubt them, *they are so!* What is the duty of the people! To apply an immediate remedy. They should demand immediately, and with a firmness which will brook no denial, that the original design of the prison for the separate confinement of prisoners should be strictly carried out—that cleanliness and a healthy ventilation should be promptly substituted for the present impure state, and that means of imparting moral instruction should be afforded.

How can such reforms be accomplished! In two ways. *First*. Let there be a meeting of the citizens called immediately, and a committee appointed to make a thorough investigation, and to report at a subsequent meeting. Let this committee also prepare a plan for bringing about reform. *Second*. Let a benevolent Society be formed, with some appropriate name, whose sole object shall be to ameliorate the condition of prisoners and insane persons. Let this society appoint visitors, whose duty it shall be to visit our prison at least once or twice a week, to see that *justice* is done to the unfortunate—that hardened criminals and young offenders are not put together; that there is a perfect separation in the sexes, and that the preaching of the Gospel and moral instruction by the distribution of Bibles and tracts is attended to.

These plans, it strikes us, will prove effective.—If any one has a better, let him suggest it. We are not tenacious of our mode, so the *reform is accomplished*.

Miss DIX gives a truly painful account of the county prisons and poor houses in Pennsylvania, particularly of the condition of the *insane*. No distinction is made in any grade of criminals, the adept in vice and the tender youth, who in an unguarded moment of temptation has been led astray, are thrown together, and the seeds of vice in the youthful heart, which with care could have been eradicated, are thus made to spring up and bear abundant fruit of crime and misery. She relates that she found in one prison, a man and woman who had been incarcerated for a lottery, *confined in one room*. This is horrible—a disgrace to civilization. She also states, that she found, at the Poor House of Washington county, several insane females in a state of entire nudity, coiled up in common dry goods boxes partly filled with straw, and wholly exposed to the daily gaze of from seventy to a hundred inmates of the house, men, women, and children. Indeed her descriptions are enough to make us blush for our state and for humanity.

In the midst of these painful disclosures, the testimony she bears to the admirable and humane management of the Western Penitentiary, looms up like an oasis in the desert—a bright spot amidst surrounding desolation.

WM. H. SUTTON, Esq., a native of Pennsylvania, and for some years past an able member of the Arkansas Bar, has lately been appointed President Judge of the Second Judicial District in that state.

His distinguished ability and honesty of purpose give him claims on that people, to the first office in their gift. He is one of Pennsylvania's most gifted sons, in whose hands the people's rights will always be safe.

☞The editor of the Spirit of Liberty says there is "blasphemy as well as canting pharisaical hypocrisy" in the sentiment we expressed last week, that we "believed in the doctrine that the Lord helps those who help themselves!" The editor thinks this would "disgust a sensible horse!" Horses may be good judges of blasphemy and hypocrisy, though we never found it out; but if they are, we would advise the editor of the Spirit of Liberty to keep out of their reach. There may be something repulsive in the sentiment quoted, with that editor's interpretation of it, and so are the scriptures themselves wrested to the destruction of those who court error with greediness; but the sentiment, with a fair and proper understanding of it, and in the sense in which we used it, is one which commends itself to the understanding of every reasonable being—we don't mean horses—and every reflecting Christian.

The sentiment is, that we may always look for the blessing of Heaven, in every *laudable* undertaking, when we use the means placed within our reach to gain it, *and not otherwise!* If we neglect the means a gracious Providence has vouchsafed us, it is the veriest presumption to ask His aid. He who will not sow, shall not reap. Any other interpretation of the sentiment, or of our meaning, is a wilful perversion.

But we may infer that if there is hypocrisy enough in the sentiment, in the view of the editor of the Spirit of Liberty, to "disgust a *sensible* horse,"—(there are grades in the intellects of horses, according to this sapient editor, and it takes a *sensible* horse to make the wise discovery which has enlightened his cranium,) if the sentiment in question is false, we say, then the *converse* is true, "that the Lord *don't* help those who help themselves!" Is MR. FLEESON ready to defend this proposition! if he is, "sensible horses" will be his only supporters, for surely no *reasonable* being will sanction so monstrous a proposition.

But what led us to give utterance to the sentiment in question, was the inconsistent course of the Liberty men in relation to Texas—refusing to use the means in their power to prevent the calamity, and then praying heaven to avert it. To show that other and entirely impartial men view this conduct in the same light that we do, we quote the following remarks from that truly evangelical paper, the "Lutheran Observer," edited by Dr. KURTZ, a gentleman of well known Christian zeal and ardent piety, and who in his paper takes no part in politics, any further than as a Christian minister to correct the evils in all parties around him. In his paper of the 7th inst., speaking of the very *Fast* of the Liberty men in question, he says:

"If these men regard the annexation of Texas to our country as so dangerous and alarming, why did they not guard against it when they had it in their power? It is known that Mr. Clay and the great body of his friends were decidedly opposed to the measures and would infallibly have prevented it, had they been placed in power; and it was equally well known that Mr. Polk and his friends were in favor of it. And yet when Anti-Slavery men held the balance of power in their hands and might with the most perfect ease have elevated the Anti-Texas party into power, and so prevented what they now deprecate as the greatest evil and most awful curse that could befall the country, they refused to do so!—If there be consistency in such a course we confess that we are at a loss to perceive it.

Prior to the late election we should not have ventured thus to write, less we should be charged with interfering with party politics; but now we cannot be suspected, and may speak out, we trust, without giving offence to any reasonable man. But, says the Anti-Slavery man, Mr. Clay and his party were objectionable as well as their opponents, and we could not lend our aid to elevate them into power. Be it so. But is it not the part of wisdom to choose the lesser of two evils, or if you *must* submit to *one*, to take measures to prevent the larger? And yet, these same anti-slavery men, who by their votes might with all ease have averted what they regard as one of the heaviest of curses, or at least, as "*hostile to the morals, liberty and happiness of the United States, and as extending and perpetuating human bondage*," did not move their finger to turn it away, but rather did the very thing which must most infallibly bring that calamity upon the land!!!—and now call upon their fellow-christians to join them in prayer, fasting and humiliation before God in reference to this matter! How strangely inconsistent is human nature! Fervent *prayer* and correspondent *action*, should go hand in hand; but if we *pray* for one thing, and *do* all we can to bring about the contrary result, there is room at least to question a *consistency* of our conduct, if not the *sincerity* of our prayers.

Thus much from Dr. KURTZ. It may "disgust a sensible *horse*" but we are sure it will commend itself to sensible *men!*

☞The Louisville Journal of the 15th, states that Messrs. Ewing and Mason have settled their difficulty without fighting.

☞Extensive works for the manufacture of cotton cloth have just been started in Cincinnati. The cotton mill is 154 feet long, 52 feet wide, and five stories high, all fire proof. The factory will run near ten thousand spindles, and one hundred and forty looms, and is expected to make forty thousand yards of sheeting per week, and to employ three hundred persons. The machinery is all of the most modern construction, made at Patterson, New Jersey, and is driven by two steam engines. The mighty west will soon manufacture as largely as the east.

ICE.—Our ice men were very busy yesterday, in intercepting the cakes of ice floating down the Allegheny, and transferring them to their ice houses. This is the first season that we recollect to have seen our ice men compelled to resort to this expedient to fill their ice houses with this indispensible luxury.

The weather was as mild and pleasant, yesterday, as an average day in April ordinarily. The sun shone clear and pleasant, and the atmosphere was quite warm.

TRADE IN NEW YORK.—The Express of Friday says: "The importations of Foreign goods begin to be large, and the stocks will be quite sufficient for the wants of the country. The export demand for Domestics has been so large that there is not that accumulation of supplies usual at this season. Merchants are preparing for the reception of their customers; the auctioneers announce large sales, and some few scattering merchants from the West begin to appear. It is not anticipated that there will be a heavy business done in the spring—yet in this there may be a disappointment."

JOHN P. HALE.—A letter in the Boston Post states that the Locofoco State Convention, which assembled in Concord, N. H. on Wednesday, passed a resolution, with only one dissenting voice, declaring Mr. Hale to have renounced the nomination as a candidate of the party for Congress, and the same be null and void. John Woodbury of Exeter, was nominated to fill the vacancy.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 15, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—In the House to-day Mr. McCaslin offered a resolution relative to numerous defaulters to the State, whose united defalcations amounted to some $250,000, directing an inquiry as to the present position of these claims, and the expediency of instituting more vigorous proceedings for their collection, which was agreed to.

Some days ago a resolution was adopted, directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of imposing a tax upon sheep. This appears to have aroused one of the members from Washington, Mr. Rider, who introduced one of a similar nature relative to the *swinish* constituents of some of the members who seemed disposed to afford no "protection" to "wool." The tax on hogs will therefore be inquired into also.

The Truck Bill has passed the House, and will be a law in a few days. This will furnish increased facilities for transportation during the next season, upon our public Works, and if the tolls are properly adjusted we shall no doubt do a good business. Our Canal Commissioners will soon prepare the rates of toll and you shall have an early copy; probably I can mail on Thursday next. Would it not be well to strike off some copies on a letter sheet, that it may accompany the business letters of your merchants to the different cities of the West!

The Committee on Ways and Means have reported a bill in accordance with the resolution of Mr. Bigham, relative to the collection of taxes.—When printed your readers shall have a synopsis of its provisions.

Mr. Hollinshead read a joint resolution relative to the claim of the Reliance Portable Boat Line for damages, which will be considered on Monday.

The House was occupied for some time upon the Philadelphia Riot Act—indeed I may say with truth that "*the Riot Act was read* in the hall of the House"—whether the members thereof constituted a "disorderly assemblage, to the number of twelve or more," is for others to determine. (I trust none of the English Trollopes or Dickenses will transfer this paragraph to their books;) a motion to submit the act to a vote of the people of Philadelphia was lost, 32 to 53, when the House adjourned.

In Senate Mr. Babbitt of Erie, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Internal Improvements to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Canal Commissioners to settle old claims for damages on the Erie Extension, which was indefinitely postponed.

For want of *news* I send you an extract from Miss Dix's memorial relative to an Asylum for the Insane—it will doubtless prove interesting, and is as follows:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY JAIL, *at Pittsburgh*, is a handsome and costly structure, built of stone, and stands immediately adjacent to, and connected with the court house. Brought into such proximity to the *halls of justice*, it was but reasonable to look for corresponding advantages.

This jail combines all the faults and abuses of the worst county prisons in this state, or the United States. Hoping to find something redeeming in its earlier discipline and government, I deliberately and patiently entered upon investigation, but the nature of the revelations these inquiries brought to light, obliged me to relinquish the work to those whose more immediate duty it is to bring about a reformation. The prison was built in view of the separate imprisonment, classification and employment of offenders; instead of which I found transgressors of all ages, colours, sexes and degrees, promiscuously associated: little boys listening greedily to gray-headed, time and crime-hardened convicts; the youthful transgressor learning new lessons of iniquity, from those whose vices only kept pace with their crimes; here the sick were unattended, the ignorant untaught, the repentant (if any) unencouraged, and the insane forgotten. The area, stairs and passages were unscrubbed and unswept; the cells and beds yet worse, uncleansed: and some of them perfectly intolerable through foul air and negligence. If it had been the deliberate purpose of the citizens of Allegheny county to establish a school for the inculcation of vice, and obliteration of every virtue, I cannot conceive that any means they could have devised, would more certainly have secured these results, than those I found in full operation in the jail last August. On my second visit, things were a little better outward aspect, so far as the use of the broom, some clean blankets, and somewhat more decently arranged apparel were considered. This, the work of an hour, was to last but a day: the visit was prepared for. The ample leisure of the prisoners afforded opportunity for various little works of skill and ingenuity for facilitating oral communication when by night all, or by day a part, should be locked into the cells. The pastime particularly referred to, was cutting the doors in pieces, or rather cutting such apertures through them, as in default of clairvoyance, assisted vision and promoted a social feeling, by increasing facilities for conversation. I was somewhat struck with the remark of one of the prisoners, a forger, and a man of some education, though he had failed in the use of its advantages—"a man who comes here will lose all respect for the law, and for those who administer it; and all respect for the officers and those who appoint them; and he will go out indifferent to every restraint, and it is a chance if he does not believe himself as good as those who are instrumental in bringing him here." "You may learn here," said another, "every thing that people outside call bad; and you may look long enough for the good, and not find it at last." At one time there had been religious teaching by preaching on the Sabbath, but a very respectable pious clergyman told me he had relinquished the work from the conviction that where evil conduct through want of a good system of discipline so prevailed, it was wholly unavailing to offer occasional intruction. Dauphin County Jail affords a model up on which the Allegheny County Prison can be reformed and remodelled. I know, some of the most intelligent of the citizens of Pittsburgh are earnest to carry out a change, which, if it be not fruitful of great good, shall at least not permit such an increase of positive evil. Attention once directed to these monstrous abuses, reformation will be certain to follow in Allegheny County Jail.

It is a relief to turn from this to other public institutions of Pittsburgh: the Orphan's Asylum, situated in Allegheny city, is a charity which rescues many unprotected children from early crime and saves some from the jail. This institution, so creditable to those who support it, and to the good matron who directs it, is well ordered throughout.

The Poor House of *Pittsburgh*, soon to be replaced by a more commodious establishment, is also in Allegheny City. I found it comfortably arranged, and neat. The two insane of the fifteen inmates, were kindly looked after. The entire number of epileptics, insane and idiotic in this county, was computed to be not less than seventy-five, and might be more.

Allegheny County has no poor-house, but the poor in most of the townships are distributed as is customary in other counties.

Of the Western Penitentiary, I shall speak elsewhere; but I cannot refrain from saying here, that it is one of the most excellently governed prisons I have ever visited. I took sufficient time to see all the prisoners, and to learn the whole state of the institution. It is honorable to the county and the state, and creditable to the warden, Major Beckham, to whose judgement and fidelity, its prosperity is mainly to be ascribed. The moral instructor is greatly interested in this work, and diligent in the discharge of his duties. Here, as is universal in the state prisons, are found the insane and imbecile. Some were so when committed, and in others, the disease has been developed in prison.—They are all kindly treated, so far as a prison affords such influences for that class of prisoners; but these never should be left in a prison, much less sent there while labaring under this malady, as I have proved beyond doubt has been the case in many instances.

It is to be hoped that the jurisprudence of insanity will receive more effectual, and serious consideration than it has hitherto done in this, and the United States generally; excepting, latterly in New York, more lately still in Massachusetts, and earlier than either, in Louisiana.

CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, Feb. 15.

In *Senate* an effort was made to change the hour of meeting from 12 to 11 o'clock. Several Senators objected to its passage, urging that they could not discharge their duty in committee, if it were adopted. On the other side some feeling was manifested, and Mr. Walker spoke of the necessity of earlier meeting if the Senate intended to carry out the *action of the glorious and patriotic House*. The consideration of the resolution was postponed until Thursday by a vote of 24 to 22.

Texas Annexation came up. The debate on this subject was renewed by Mr. Rives, for whom the Senate waited a few moments after the hour arrived for commencing the debate. The chamber was crowded to excess, above and below, and the various doors opening into the Senate were thronged with ladies.

Mr. Rives spoke nearly three hours, and an abler speech, says the Baltimore Patriot, from which we take this abstract, will not be made upon this subject than was made by William C. Rives.

Mr. Choate moved the adjournment, and of course will speak on Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House took up the Bill reported by Mr. Kennedy of Maryland, making an appropriation for Marine Hospitals on the Western rivers and lakes, and for the purchase of a site at Baltimore. The bill was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. This bill is of interest to Pittsburgh, as one of the Marine Hospitals is located here.

The remainder of the session was taken up with the Army Bill.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

Parkersburg Rejected!

In the Virginia House of Delegates, on Saturday last, 15th inst. the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Bill came up, and was debated with great animation. The amendment pending was, to strike out *Parkersburg*, as the terminus of the Road, and insert *Wheeling*. An amendment was proposed, compelling the company to make a lateral road to Wheeling, from the main branch to Parkersburg, on condition that Wheeling subscribed a million of dollars. Mr. Edgington, of Wheeling, would not accept the proposition, and it was withdrawn. He said Wheeling would pay her million if she got the road.

Mr. Jackson said it was idle to talk about the subscription of Wheeling. Even if that subscription were paid, the company would not think of making that city the point of terminus. It could not afford to do it. The question was to give the right of way asked for, or expel the road from the state altogether.

The question was divided, and was taken first on striking out Parkersburg. This was carried. Ayes 86; Nays 38.

The question then recurred on inserting Wheeling as the terminus, and was decided in the affirmative—Ayes 85; Noes 38.

Mr. Jackson, on behalf of the Company, said they did not now care what was done with the Bill. They considered their application rejected, and they did not care if the Bill was rejected.

The Bill was engrossed for a third reading.

The Legislature has deferred its adjournment until Thursday.

UNITED STATES SENATE.—Now that it is ascertained, beyond all doubt, that there will be no election of U. S. Senators for Virginia or Indiana, and that the Tennessee Legislature will not meet before next December, so that the vacancies of Messrs. Rives, White and Foster cannot be filled, we are enabled to speak positively as to the political character of the United States Senate after the 4th of March next.

The following are the names of those who will compose the Senate after that day.

Whigs.	Locofocos.
George Evans, Maine.	John Fairfield, Maine.
Isaac C. Bates, Mass.	Levi Woodbury, N. H.
Daniel Webster, do.	C. G. Atherton, do.
J. F. Simmons, R. I.	John M. Niles, Connecticut
Albert C. Greene, do.	John A. Dix, New York.
Thos. Clayton, Delaware.	D. S. Dickinson, do.
John M. Clayton, do.	James Buchanan, Pa.
Jas. A. Pearce, Maryland.	Daniel Sturgeon, do.
Reverdy Johnson, do.	Wm. H. Haywood, N. C.
Wm. Upham, Vermont.	Daniel E. Huger, S. C.
Saml. S. Prentiss, do.	George McDuffie, do.
Jabez W. Huntington, Con.	W. T. Colquitt, Georgia.
J. W. Miller, New Jersey.	Dixon H. Lewis, Alabama.
Wm L. Dayton, do.	A. P. Bagby, do.
Wm. S. Archer, Virginia.	Robt. J. Walker, Miss.
Willie P. Mangum, N. C.	Jesse Speight, do.
John M. Berrien, Georgia.	Wm Allen, Ohio.
Alex. Barrow, Louisiana.	D. R. Atchison, Missouri.
Henry Johnson, do.	Thos. H. Benton, do.
Spencer Jarnagin, Tenn.	James Semple, Illinois.
John T. Morehead, Ky.	Sydney Breese, do.
John J. Crittenden, do.	Chester Ashley, Arkansas.
Thomas Corwin, Ohio.	A. H. Sevier, do.
W. Woodbridge, Mich.	Edw. A. Hannegan, Ind.
24 Whigs.	Lewis Cass, Michigan.
	25 Locofocos.

This makes it certain that the Locofocos will have a majority of one in the Senate on the incoming of Mr. Polk's administration—leaving three vacancies to be filled, one from each of the States of Virginia, Indiana and Tennessee.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.—The negro Perry, who murdered Mr. Stevenson, a pilot, at Savannah, Geo., some weeks ago, has been found guilty of the offence, and sentenced to be hung on the 28th inst.

The Sunday arrivals of the Great Western and the Great Britain.—These two steamships have again laid out the programme to arrive in this city on the Sabbath. We regret this, and we were in hopes that the remonstrances of the community and the feelings of the public would be enough respected to induce a change. The firing guns, the crying of news, and the disturbance arising from this introduction into the new world of the news of the old world on such a day, seriously disturbs all religious people.—*N. Y. Express.*

COMMERCIAL.

We are gratified by being able to announce that an extensive Mill for the manufacture of Woollen fabrics will be put in operation some time in the spring. The building is that originally put up and occupied for Chemical Works on the south side of the Ohio, a short distance below Saw Mill Run. The particular descriptions of goods intended to be manufactured, we are not informed, but presume they will include cloths. We are surprised that the building put up some years ago on the Monongahela, about four miles above the city, for a Woollen factory, has not been filled with machinery. If ever there was a favorable period to carry out the original design, we believe this is one. As for raw material it is hardly necessary to repeat that this is one of the best markets in the Union

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 20, 1844.

☞The Post gave its readers the exceedingly interesting and highly important intelligence, yesterday, that Mr. POLK really lathers and shaves himself, "with his *own* hand" and "his *own* razor" too, and that he "always does" so. This is *almost* as important as the deeply interesting intelligence we lately saw in some English papers, that when the Queen's pianist was about to perform on Coleman's piano, before Queen Victoria, her majesty's *own* music stool was found to be too low, when her majesty most royally and graciously suggested the propriety of placing some of her majesty's *own* music upon it. This truly original and bright idea was immediately acted upon by her majesty's most astonished and delighted lackeys.

Now it is very proper for Mr. POLK to shave himself, if he chooses to do so, and there was nothing unlady like in Queen Victoria's suggestion, but what are we to think of the toadys and parasites who herald these things abroad as something very extraordinary and worthy of admiration! We cannot see why such common and every day occurrences, which have no merit in themselves, should be published abroad, because some distinguished person performs them.

We suppose the editors of the Post, in imitation of such illustrious example, will hereafter lather and shave themselves with their own hands and with their own razors, and that those who ape royalty will never have a music stool high enough without placing music upon it.

The President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, recently propounded a series of inquiries to CHARLES ELLET, Esq., Civil Engineer of Philadelphia, in relation to the Canals and Railways of Great Britain. In answer Mr. E. gives, what is to us, quite an original view of the result of competition between parallel and rival routes of Canals and Railroads. He shows that so far from the latter having crushed, or even seriously interfered with business on the former, they have affected them only in a very inconsiderable degree, and in some instances have been unable to compete with them in carrying freights. In others the Canals hold their own, even in the transportation of passengers. We shall prepare as perspicuous an abstract of this document as we can, regretting our want of room to copy it *in extenso*. It was undoubtedly called out by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to aid them in their competition with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The public mind has imbibed the opinion that Railroads have virtually annihilated Canals, at least so far as they have come in competition with them, and that henceforth Railroads alone can meet the wants of the travel and business of the country. If the statements of Mr. ELLET be correct, nothing can be more delusive. He alludes to the eminent success with which steam has been introduced in Canal navigation in England. The use of steam on *our* Canals, is a subject which has engaged no inconsiderable share of our thoughts, and we are confident that in a very short time a revolution will be created in our carrying trade through this very agency; and though we may be thought extravagant, we cannot but believe that we shall eventually be able to hold our own as a common carrier between the east and west, in spite of all competition. The time cannot be far off, when the whole policy which has governed our public works will be broken down. It cannot, in the nature of things, be supported; the force of circumstances will crush it. We must and will have better men at the head of affairs. The old, intricate system of transportation, must give way to the improvements which are forced upon our notice. We shall have a Railroad to Baltimore, to Philadelphia and to New York, but it is not that which will bring about the change we speak of—low tolls and the introduction of light iron section boats with steam as the propelling power, is the agency to which we look to regain and maintain our vantage ground.

District Court of Allegheny County.

The case of Rev. J. Wright, of Findleyville, Washington Co., which was a case of *quo tam*, Morgan against said Wright, for usury exacted of James Gray of Sewicklyville, was tried before the District Court of Allegheny County, on the 17th and 18th inst., and the result was that the defendant was honorably acquitted.

GREAT RAILROAD PROJECT.

There has been for some time (says the United States Gazette) a movement in Portland, Maine, towards a stupendous railroad project, which, while it excited the doubts of many as to its practicability, evidently awakened the fears of the Bostonians. The plan was to connect the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence by a railroad extending from Portland to Montreal. The Legislature of Maine, which has been most mulishly obstinate in its anti-corporation policy, has caught the feeling of go-a-headitiveness and granted to the company "a perpetual charter, incapable of being repealed, altered, limited, or qualified by legislative power, without the consent of the stockholders; and wholly free from taxation, now and forever, except upon real estate purchased by the corporation; shares, including the right of way, being personal estate, and taxable to the owners where they have their home; not to be *tapped* on the western side, though it may be *sluiced* on the east."

A most enthusiastic meeting was recently held in Portland on the receipt of the news from Augusta of the passage of the bill incorporating the company; and several gentlemen from Montreal, who had come to watch the progress of the bill, were present, and addressed the meeting. They hastened next morning to Canada, in order to complete the project, by procuring such legislation as may be required to extend the road across the line into her Majesty's territories. John Neal, in discussing the question, or rather in arguing for the Portland road, says:

"To which I answer, *there lies the map!* showing that Portland is the nearest point on the Atlantic seaboard from Montreal by more than a hundred miles, and the nearest point to London, Liverpool, Manchester, &c. by another hundred miles at least, keeping in view a vessel's appointed course. *There lie the survey and estimates* of Mr. Hall, of Mr. Hudson, of Mr. Crocker, and others, all going to *prove* that while Portland is more than a hundred miles nearer to Montreal than Boston is, the Portland route, running through a level country, *and for much of the way* over lands of so little value now that *we* can have them for the asking, with abundant materials and cheap labor, *and cheap fuel* along the whole route, may be finished and put into operation for two-thirds the cost per mile of the Boston route, perhaps for one-half."

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A communication in reference to the propriety of our Legislature giving the right of way through this State for the Baltimore Railroad, appears in the United States Gazette of Monday. Shall we regard this as indicating a more liberal spirit on the part of Philadelphia? We hope so. The writer closes his communication as follows:

It is not necessary to go more into details at this time, to show the deep interest Pennsylvania has, as also Philadelphia, in endeavoring to induce the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to enter this State. The question may be narrowed down to one between Pennsylvania and Virginia—between Pittsburgh and our western fellow citizens on the one side, and Parkersburg, or some other point in that vicinity, and citizens of Western Virginia on the other side. The duty of Pennsylvania is, then, clearly to do what she can to promote the interests of her own citizens, and particularly while in doing so, she protects herself from serious injury.

HORRIBLE DEPRAVITY.

We stated a few days ago that a horrible murder had been committed in New Haven, Conn., and two men arrested on suspicion. The case was clothed in much mystery for some days, as no motive could be discovered for the dreadful act. By the New Haven Palladium of the 12th inst., however, we learn that the whole transaction has been disclosed to the light of day, from the confession of one of the guilty parties. The name of the murdered man is LUCIUS P. OSBORN. The names of the guilty men are AND'W. P. POTTER, a white man, quite young, and a negro, of giant proportions, named OSCAR M'GURLEY. POTTER has confessed all the circumstances, from which it appears that he had borrowed a gold watch of OSBORN, which he had given to his mulatto mistress, named ELIZABETH POMROY. Potter's father, requested Osborn to get back his watch, which he attempted, but it appears that either the girl, Pomeroy, would not give it up, or Potter wished her to retain it, and was then tempted to contrive a mode of doing so successfully, and it seems that he could see no better plan than that of *murdering the owner!* It appears that he saw the owner on Thursday evening, and on Friday he sought out the negro, Oscar McGurley, and for the promise of *five dollars*, yes the pitiful sum of five dollars, the negro agreed to do the horrible deed—and the time was fixed for Sunday evening. Thus the matter was brooded over for nearly half a week!

The fatal evening arrived, and in accordance with a previous engagement, (probably made on Thursday evening,) Osborn left his boarding house in Fair Haven to meet Potter, and receive back his watch. He met him in Grand street near where the Railroad crosses it, and they proceeded on the track up North towards the rail road bridge. While here engaged in conversation, as was previously arranged, and wholly unsuspicious of danger, the negro, Oscar, passed along with a broken pike pole on his shoulder. This pole was very heavy, of cedar, about seven feet long, and had an iron point at the end. With this weapon the blow was struck as OSBORNE turned towards the murderer. The wound inflicted, was a large and fearful one over the eye brow, which laid the skull bare, and though it deprived the victim of his senses it might not have deprived him of life—but as he fell, blow followed blow, until the work of death was thoroughly done—but blows were not all—the iron point of the pike was stabbed into the side of the head two or three times. Though POTTER did not strike the blows, it appears that he did not escape the blood stain—his light blue satinett pantaloons received several spots which he could not efface, and which led to the speedy exposure of his guilt.

The negro then descended to the river near by and threw in the bloody weapon, but it dripped blood even to the water's edge, and these marks were seen by several of the Coroner's jury, and the footsteps measured over twelve inches in length, the size, since ascertained, of the negro's foot.

These facts led to the arrest of the culprits, and Potter has made the above disclosures. Since the confession, the river has been dragged and the instrument of death found. What fearful depravity does this dreadful tale disclose!

Later from Mexico.

SANTA ANNA STILL IN PRISON.

By the arrival at New Orleans of the steam ship Alabama, from Havana, dates to the 31st ult. from Vera Cruz, have been received per the British steam ship Tay.

Santa Anna still remained a prisoner at the Castle of Perote—the same cold, dreary and dismal place in which he so long held the unfortunate Texans in captivity. It is stated that the Grand Jury appointed to try the fallen tyrant, was furious against him, while the present Executive of Mexico manifested a feeling of clemency, and at the same time of regret that he did not escape out of the country, and thus save the government further trouble. A letter dated Vera Cruz, Jan. 31st, expresses the belief that the life of the tyrant would not be taken. His young wife was in prison with him, as was also an old friend of his, Senor Lazaro Villamil.

Among the passengers by the Tay was Senor Antonio Haro, Santa Anna's former minister of Finance, who had made out to reach the coast in safety from Mexico.

Rejon was still at large and his whereabouts not known. Santa Anna has sent, from Perote, a new communication to the chambers, requesting that the passport for which he had already asked might be granted him, in which case he would banish himself perpetually from the country. He also stated that he would appoint an agent fully empowered and qualified to respond to any charges or claims made against him, leaving his landed estates and property as a guaranty for the satisfaction of all, and moreover speaks of the responsibilities of his ministers. This communication the Grand Jury were acting upon in secret session on the night of the 23d ult., and the result of their deliberations was not known.

THE TELEGRAPH STOPPED.

It is with a regret which will, we are sure, be participated by all, that we have heard that the operations of the MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, which has excited so universal an interest throughout the country, are to be *suspended*, in consequence of the exhaustion of the appropriation made by Congress for continuing them. We have no doubt that the omission to renew the appropriation is the effect of no di esteem of this admirable and useful invention, (for who can do otherwise than wonder at and prize it!) but simply of the pressure and struggle which always take place towards the close of a Congress, and in which measures of comparatively smaller interest are apt to be shoved aside to make room for those which have able friends and embrace great public interests. Mr. MORSE, the inventor and superintendent of the Telegraph, is a man of as much modesty as intelligence, and is not well calculated to push the claims of a thing which speaks his own praise. The allowance for the management of this instrument is moderate, and should so useful an invention be virtually lost to the public, (at least during the recess of Congress, and for some time after,) it will be almost a reproach to the national character.—*Nat. Intel.*

☞The statistics embodied in a report of the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania afford a striking illustration of the influence of macrimony in restraining men from the commission of crime. The social relations of the 130 in confinement were or are as follows: Widows, none; widowers, 13; unmarried, 101; married, but 16. Other prisons may not present, in quite as favorable a light, the restraining influence of matrimony, but we feel sure that a man with a wife and children is more certain to resist temptation, and to become a good member of society, than if he were unmarried. This is especially true of this country, where, extraordinary circumstances excepted, every man able and willing to work may obtain the common necessaries and most of the comforts, if not the luxuries of life. In the redundantly populated countries of the old world prison statistics do not furnish such an argumen in favor of matrimony, and oft-times the father of a family is tempted to the commission of crime, in the hope of thereby obtaining the barest necessaries for those dependant upon him for support. It is one of the terribest things of this world that any where should exist such a social and governmental system, that, while one class is revelling in the enjoyment of every luxury, so desperate is the condition of another, that the purest and holiest feelings of man's nature prompt him to the commission of acts, which, by the laws, he is doomed to expiate in a felons cell. How inadequately do we appreciate all the blessings, the incentives, and sure rewards of honorable virtuous action, and the almost utter absence of any real temptation to crime, which we in this favored land enjoy.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

SANTA ANNA.

In a letter from the captive Ex-President to the Governor of the Department of Vera Cruz, dated Jalappa, 17th ult., he complains most bitterly of his treatment by his guards and the populace. He says his habitation presents the appearance of a guard room, with a sentinel constantly by his bed—he cannot sleep—the officials will permit none of his friends to have any intercourse with him—and in fact, his condition is vastly more rude and degrading than whilst he was remaining a prisoner in the hands of the Texans. His entry into Jalappa resembled a triumphal procession, conducting him as a conquered foe to his country. "Indeed," he continues, "I would prefer death to such insults—which are neither noble nor decent."

A circumstance worthy of note occurred in the Senate on Saturday last. Mr. M'Duffie was speaking upon the postage bill, and of the immense patronage that already belonged to the Post Office Department, when he took occasion to pay a very high eulogium upon Justice M'Lean, whose ability as a public officer he declared to be unsurpassed, and whom he pronounced one of purest men that ever filled a public station. Judge M'Lean happened then, by mere chance, to be sitting upon one of the sofas in the lobby, unseen by Mr. M'Duffie. Hearing himself thus eulogized, his face crimsoned, and he looked extremely embarrassed. Thinking however, as I judge, that this strain would cease with a few complimentary expressions, he remained in his seat; but Mr. M'Duffie continuing it, even in warmer language, the Judge was fairly put to flight, and made a rapid retreat out at a private door, under the fire of deserved praise.—*United States Gazette.*

GREAT SNOW STORM.—On Tuesday last, it commenced snowing moderately, and continued through the day. In the evening it increased, with a violent wind from the north; and, on Wednesday morning, the streets in our village and the roads in the neighborhood were found impassible from huge drifts of snow piled up, in many places *fifteen feet high*. The stages are stopped, and the mails are conveyed on horseback. It will be many days we fear, before the roads in the country will be passable for teams. The Southern mail due at Burlington on Wednesday, at 5 o'clock P. M., had not arrived on Thursday at 9, when we left that place.—*Plattsb. Repub.*

From the Cincinnati Mechanic.

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE—*The Electro Magnetic Light.*—Messrs. J Milton Sanders and John Starr have at last succeeded with their light; and a brilliant affair it is. For months have they labored with an assiduity and perseverance well meriting the reward which surely will be theirs, to perfect this already much famed invention. Now at last their labor has been followed with success meeting their highest expectations. We have had the pleasure of frequently witnessing their experiments with different formed machines, having for their objects the production of this wonderful light. Yesterday we were invited to attend the last one to be made in the West.—It proved successful. These experiments have been conducted with so much privacy, owing to particular circumstances, that our citizens have as yet been as ignorant of the inventors' prospects, as the citizens of Boston. The apparatus with which their light is made is very small, so as to allow of easy transportation. But it may be increased to an indefinite extent, and with its enlargement is the increase in the size of the light. From our own observation we should suppose the power of the light could not be increased.—We never conceived a light more brilliant.—Though but the size of a pea, it is sufficient to illuminate quite a large room, and forbids the steady glance of the eye. The blaze of a candle twenty feet distant from the aparatus, and three feet from the wall, casts upon the wall a thick shadow—so much more brilliant is the light" though not one twentieth the size of the candle's flame.—What will be the power of this new light when increased to the size of a gas light! We cannot conceive. At a distance the light looks unlike other illumination—throwing out most beautiful rays, which, finely colored, spread magnificently from the bright and glowing centre. The inventors say they can make the light of different colors and even alternately change from one color to another. The apparatus for producing this illumination displays great ingenuity, and a thorough knowledge of that portion of science which relates to the principles they have so successfully applied.

While witnessing that portion visible to the eye, we perceived a bar which was tolerably heavy and nearly a foot long, and can be made to revolve with swiftness sufficient to fling itself, in spite of all workmanship to the contrary, from its pivots. It will go weeks with undiminished velocity and without assistance, once started, from man. This, we fancy, is an approach to the perpetual motion. Cannot it be applied to locomotives, &c! The inventors say without doubt it can! Truly this is the age of invention. They say also, that this latter will in many things supercede steam—the light will supercede many other artificial lights—what next! Once started, the light may be said thereafter to be of no expense. The apparatus will not cost a very great amount. It may be kept in one part of the city, and the light produced by connecting wires in another part. Or may be stowed away in the cellar or garret, as it is not affected by dampness, and wires be carried to different rooms, and to the streets. What it cannot do in the way of illumination, remains yet to be discovered; and what it *can* do, we can partially conceive. The inventors start immediately to Great Britain, to secure their patents. This is truly one of the most wonderful inventions of the age—even of this age; and we are glad that Cincinnati has been the place of its production.

☞The N. O. Bee of the 8th inst. states that Sugar was very active and had advanced fully ¼c per lb. Extremes were 3½ to 5¼c. Sales of 1055 hhds on plantation at 4c. Molasses had advanced ½ to ¾c per gall. on the levee: extremes 15 a 16c. Sales above on plantation at 12c. Cotton had also advanced ¼c per lb.

☞The packet ship Roscius arrived at New York on the 16th, with English dates to the 10th ult. being 7 days later. We see nothing of importance. An alleged conspiracy was said to have been discovered to murder the Most Rev. Dr, Murray, in consequence of his having accepted the Commissionership under the Charitable Bequests' Bill, an office under the Government. The greatest excitement prevailed in Dublin in consequence. New Uplands cotton had declined in Liverpool one-eight of a penny. The market barely supported former rates

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WINDOW SASH, CARPET CHAIN, &c.

FOR SALE—A good assortment of 8x10, 9x12, 10x12 and 10x14 Window Sash and Glass to suit; Louisville Line, yellow and purple Carpet chain, bed cord and twine, coffee mills, spades and shovels, brushes, buckets and churns—wooden bowls, assorted. The latest American Temperance Union publications, Bibles and Testaments, School Books and Stationery, and a variety of Pittsburgh manufactures, all of which will be sold low for cash or good country produce.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Agent and Commission Merchant, No 9 Fifth st.

N. B. Good carpet and paper rags bought for cash or trade. feb19

Dried Peaches—A few bushels superior Dried Peaches, just rec'd and for sale by
feb19 A. G. REINHART, 140 Liberty st.

On Tap. "Goodale's" fine Sugar House Molasses, at
feb19 A. G. REINHARTS, 140 Liberty st.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS—A few boxes from Risley's celebrated gardens at Fredonia, N. Y. rec'd and for sale by A G REINHART
feb 14 140 Liberty st.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name of T Marlin & Co., have dissolved on the 1st of Feb. 1845.

T. MARLIN.
GEO. ARTHURS.
E ARTHURS.

McKeesport, Feb. 18, 1845.

T. Marlin will continue the business at the old stand. feb19-d3t*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, one of the Executors of the Estate of Lewis Brawner, dec'd., late of Smith township, Washington Co., Pa., will offer at public sale, on Thursday, March 20, 1845, a tract of land situate on the waters of Raccoon in Smith township, adjoining lands of Small, Oxley and others, containing about **260 Acres**, more or less, with a frame house and stable—about 150 acres cleared and in good culture—with a first rate Mill seat. The above property will be sold in parcels or altogether, to suit purchasers. Subject to a lease of one year from the 1st of April A. D. 1845. Any person wishing to buy a good stock farm, would do well to call and examine before they buy elsewhere.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on said day, when the terms of sale will be made known, which will be easy.
fe20-w3t MOSES JACKSON, Executor.

PROSPECTUS

For publishing a Weekly Newspaper in Allegheny City Entitled the

"ALLEGHENY CITY ATLAS."

IT was our intention at the time we discontinued the publication of the daily, to publish a weekly paper, in this place, whenever the citizens manifested an urgent desire for it. The time, we confidently think, has arrived when there does appear to be a general want of this kind; as we have of late been very pressingly solicited to undertake it once more, notwithstanding the many failures that have been made.

It is obvious to any reflecting man, that this city is increasing very rapidly in importance, in almost every aspect. Indeed it cannot be otherwise. There are resources that *will* be developed—advantages of a great variety that *must* be improved. Cannot one paper then be sustained in a place possessing all the privileges of a chartered city corporation containing between TWELVE and FIFTEEN thousand inhabitants? We most confidently believe it can and therefore are determined to make the effort.

It was urged against us before that we were promoting the interests of a portion of the inhabitants at the sacrifice of those of the rest—and therefore did not make a good city paper. We willingly admit some force in the objection, as our daily was wholly a party sheet. A paper then that gives you the *general news*, and which is not attached to any particular party, but pursues a course of moderation, fairness and honesty on all subjects, is what is needed. It will readily be conceded, however, that it is impossible to please every body—but what phrases the most persons is the nearest to pleasing every body that can be arrived at, and should be satisfactory to any reasonable man. But while we leave ourselves at full liberty to express an opinion on any subject that may offer itself, whether political or moral, we *wish it to be known* that it is not our desire to publish a *political* journal, devoted to the creed or tenets of any party. *The leading object of the paper will be to give* LOCAL *information*—to subserve the interests of this growing and prosperous city.

Each sheet will contain, every week, a summary of foreign and domestic intelligence, together with a variety of interesting literary matter. We will strive also to make it of particular interest to the ladies, by allotting a portion of the paper especially to them, and thus making it a good "Family Newspaper."

We hope then that there will be sufficient encouragement offered to give it a fair start, and that every citizen will use his influence in its behalf, that it may be permanently established.

TERMS—Two Dollars a year, if paid when the fourth number is received. Two dollars and fifty cents, if not paid until after the first quarter, and Three dollars if payment is delayed until a year has expired.

N. B. Subscriptions will be collected when the fourth number is issued
feb15-d6t KENNEDY & BROTHER.

FRESH RICE FLOUR—300 lbs fresh ground Rice, rec'd and for sale low by A G REINHART.
feb14 140 Liberty st.

SHIRTING MUSLINS AND IRISH LINENS.

W. R. MURPHY has lately received a further supply of the above Goods of the most approved make, and invites those in want of them, to look at his stock before buying. feb6

BLACK ENGLISH MERINOS.

A FULL assortment, including some of a very superior quality, to be found at the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods House of W. R. MURPHY,
feb6 N. East corner of 4th and Market sts.

TALBOTT'S ARITHMETIC,
(REVISED EDITION.)

EMBRACING the Prussian Cancelling System and other abbreviations, designed for the use of schools and private students, by John L. Talbott.

RECOMMENDATION.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23, 1844.

After a careful examination of Talbott's Arithmetic, we may say without disparagement to others, that it is one of the best practical books we have met with. The arrangement is excellent and the rules clear and concise. But that which chiefly recommends this work to educators, is the ingenious and scientific appendix of Professor Robinson. This portion of the work elevates the whole science from the dry technicalities of formal rules, and aims at the higher object of education, viz: to teach the pupil *to think*.

Signed by CHAUNCY COLTON,
of the Cincinnati Classical Academy, &c.
For sale by ROBT. CARTER,
feb14 No. 56 Market street.

THIRD VOLUME EDITION OF
D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation,

CONTAINING Eighteen Hundred Pages 12mo. Price $2. But One Dollar, Wholesale and Retail. Published and for sale by ROBT. CARTER, No 56 Market st., between 3d and 4th sts.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a Job Office with an extensive assortment of NEW TYPE from Edwin Hunt's New York Type Foundry, a Washington Hand Press and other materials complete. Application for the whole or in part may be made to

W. D. SMITH, 88 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

☞The Platten of the press is 34½ by 45 inches.

N. B. The whole will be sold, including Stereotype Apparatus, at a bargain, if application be made soon.
feb13

CARPET WAREHOUSE.
R. D. THOMPSON

HAVING taken the large Carpet Warehouse formerly occupied by *W. McCulloch & Co.*, NO. 119 MARKET STREET, opposite St. Clair, will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

CARPETING,

Floor Oil Cloths, Steamboat Trimmings, &c. Among which will be found

Brussels and Imperial Carpets,
Superfine Fancy and Common Ingrain Carpet,
Plain and twilled, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4
Venetian do 4-4, 5-4, 6-4
India Matting,
Tufted Brussels, Wilton & Chenille Rugs,
Woollen Floor Cloths,
Piano and Table Covers,
Flat & Oval Stair Rods,
Tufted Sheepskin, Manilla and Grass Mats,
Damask and Watered Moreens,
5-4, 7-4 & 8-4 Damask Table Linen,
Russia, Diaper and Crash for Toweling,
5-4 and 7-4 Bird's Eye Sheeting,
Drillings, &c.

He will also keep on hand a well selected assortment of Fancy and staple

DRY GOODS.

All of the above articles having been purchased from the Manufacturers and Importers direct, he respectfully invites the attention of Steam Boat owners, Hotel Proprietors and the public generally, feeling assured that he may entertain the entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.
Jan 20 R. D. THOMPSON

WALTER FORWARD
AND
ALFRED W. MARKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Fourth street, corner of Cherry alley. jan6-3wif

PHILIP R. KINCAID,
PLOUGH MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Liberty and Pitt Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THANKFUL for the past liberal patronage of his friends and the public, can now say in safety that his COMMON FARMING PLOUGH, (of 12 different sizes, both right and left,) known as the "KINCAID PLOUGH" (after a fair test of eight years by some of the best farmers) is acknowledged to be the best now in use—also his COTTON AND SUGAR PLOUGH, made to the most useful models, and of the greatest variety, and of the best materials, and at the lowest prices.

Persons at a distance can refer to any of the Merchants of this city, and in particular, persons in the Cotton and Sugar country can refer to Messrs JOSEPH & JAMES MARLATT, of Pittsburgh, who have been selling my Ploughs in those sections for the last seven or eight years.

OBSERVE—All my Ploughs have my name on the inside of the mouthboard. dec16 d&wtf

MILTENBERGER & BROWN
Offer for Sale or Exchange for Property in the City of Pittsburgh.

THE subscribers, desirous of winding up their old business offer to sell on time or will take in exchange, saleable property in this city, the following described property, to wit:

1600 Acres of land, lying on both sides of the Youghiogheny river, six miles below Connellsville, Fayette co., Pa. This property is well known as the Little Falls or Franklin Iron Works—one of the best water powers in this part of the country, and will be cut up into farms to suit purchasers, and the price to suit the times, and the terms to suit the purchasers.

They will offer on favorable terms 4 Lots near the New Court House, fronting on Grant Lane between High street and Grant street. These lots are 20 feet front by 80 and 121 feet deep, opening on an Alley in the rear.

2 Lots on Holmes' Hill—Nos. 43 and 40—24 feet front by 122 feet deep—adjoining property of Thomas Liggett in the rear.

2 Lots in Allegheny city—Nos. 49 and 50—fronting on Locock street, 22 feet front by 110 feet deep to an alley—on which is erected two good and commodious two story brick houses, with dining rooms and kitchens on the same floor, with a good well of water and a pump in the yard.

They also offer a FORCE PUMP, which has never been put in use, made to attach to machinery in case of fire, to be used with hose—equal to one of our best engines.

ALSO, a set of Slitters with wrought iron housings to slit Nail Rods ¼ ⅜ and 1 inch wide by any thickness.

For particulars inquire of the subscriber at his dwelling on Liberty street opposite Ferry.
jan 27-d4w&fm GEO. MILTENBERGER.

LAND AND LOTS FOR SALE.

360 ACRES of first rate land, on Flaherty's creek, near the Ohio river and adjoining the village of Shousetown, about 12 miles from the city. About 150 acres are cleared, nearly one half in meadow. There are several dwelling houses upon the premises, one of which was erected during the present year. The whole, or part will be sold upon liberal terms or exchanged for city property.

A lot on the Fourth street road, being lot No. 6, in Harven's plan, 45 feet front by 120 in depth, cornering on two streets and running back to an alley, twenty feet wide.

A house and lot in Mount Baldwin.

21 lots in the village of New Troy, of various sizes.—These lots are contiguous, and are well suited for a cemetery. They will be sold singly or together. Apply to
ALFRED W. MARKS,
jan 1—d&wtf 4th st., corner of Cherry alley.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR FEBRUARY, 1845.
JOSHUA HANNA—W. H. DENNY—J. S. DILWORTH.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1845.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots..... @ 5
Pearls..... 4@4¼
Scorchings..... 3@3½
Soleratus..... 4¼@4¼

Ale—₱ bbl
XX Ale..... —@7 00
Common..... —@5 00

Axles—₱ lb.
Axles..... 8 @9

Beans—₱ bushel.
Common..... —@ 75
Small white..... 87 @1 00

Bristles—₱ lb
American..... 35 @40

Batting—₱ lb.
Superior..... —@ 9
Common..... —@ 7

Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size..... 2,25 @2,37
Small size..... —@ —

Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow..... 25 @27

Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms..... 30,00@90,00

Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable..... 1,00@1,50
Slaker..... 2,00@2,25

Barks—₱ cord.
Chestnut Oak..... —@1 00
Black Oak..... —@3 00
Hemlock..... 2,50@3 00

Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river..... —@ 3
From wagon..... —@ —

Cotton—₱ lb.
Tennessee, Alabama 5½@ 7

Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1..... —@10 @12½
Cocoa, prepared..... —@22

Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped..... —@ 7½
Pittsburgh Star..... —@20
Cincinnati do..... —@22
Sperm, best brands..... —@35
Do inferior..... —@30

Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10..... —@15
" 11 to 13..... —@16
" 14..... —@17
Increasing ½@1c. ₱ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen.
No. 500..... —@ 8
" 600..... —@ 7
" 700..... —@ 6
" 800, 900, 1000..... —@ —

Coverlet Yarns, ply..... —@23
Carpet Chain..... —@20
Cotton Twine..... —@25
Candle Wick..... —@15

Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, old white..... —@12½
St. Domingo..... 6 @6¼
Laguayra..... 7½@7¾
Rio..... 6½@7¼
Havana..... —@ —

Copper—₱ lb.
Braziers'..... 20 @30
Sheathing..... 20 @30
Bolt..... —@35
Oil..... 16 @18

Cordage—By coil ₱ lb
Manilla..... @10
White Rope..... @10
Tarred..... @ 9
Packing yarn fine..... @ 9
" coarse..... @ 7

Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen.
Extra Long..... —@2,50
Long..... —@1,75
Common..... —@1,25

Plough Lines..... @ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—₱ doz.
Hayd o third..... —@3,00
2d@2 do do..... 1,50@2,25
Pound Lines..... @ 50

Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb. net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order..... @3
Bevel & gearing do..... @3½
Light machinery do..... @4
Heavy Rolling mill castings..... @2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in..... —@2
" over 10 in..... —@2
Grate Bars..... —@2½
Hollow ware assort'd—@4½
Sad Irons..... @5
Counter weights..... @5 00
Dog Irons..... —@2½
Tailors and Hatters' Irons..... —@5
Iron Pots..... —@5
[10 ₱ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Wagon boxes..... —@3
Dead on ₱ set..... —@5 00
Tea kettles doz—7,50@9 00
Waffle Irons..... 10,00@12,00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar..... —@2 00
24 inch low front..... —@2 25
[add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.]

Domestics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Tuttle, Nashua, Appleton, &c..... 7½@ 8
Lowell & Bruns-wick..... —@ 8
Pittsburgh..... —@ 7½
Lights..... —@ 6½
4-4 light..... 5½@ 6
Waltham fine..... —@ 9
Excelsior..... 8 @ 9
4-4 do Long cloths 9 @10
Pick ngs—
5-8 Sheeting..... —@11
6-4 do..... —@14
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c.... 18 @19
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk 9½@10
Bleached do..... 10½@11
Ticks—
Common..... 6 @ 9½
Goose style Madder Ticks..... 9 @18
Merrimack & Fall River Blue..... 11½@12
Drugs—By package.
Aloes..... 15 @17
Alum..... —@ 4
Asafoetida..... 5 @ 7
Arrow Root..... 8 @10
Aqua Fortis..... @11
Bark Peruvian..... 2,00@2,25
Do Copaiva..... 25 @37½
Brimstone..... 4½@ 5
Camphor, refined 62½@75
Cloth dyeing Lunes, cask ₱ lb..... 9
Cochineal..... 1,75@2,00
Cream Tartar..... 21 @22
Copperas..... 2 @2½
Cubebs..... 12 @14
Gum Arabic..... 31 @37
" Copal..... 25 @50
" Tragacanth..... 31 @37½
" Shellac..... 16 @18
" Mastic..... 1,20@1,25
Ipecac..... 5 @6
Jalap, powdered..... 50 @ 55
Lac dye..... 12½@14
Liquorice Root..... 5 @ 8
Liquorice Ball..... 18 @20
Lac Dye..... 25 @28
Magnesia, Carbonate..... 31 @37
Manna, Flake..... 62 @75
Madder, Umbro..... 20 @22
Madder, Common..... 18 @20
Myrrh, Turkey..... 20 @50
Oil, Vitriol..... 4½@ 5
" Castor..... 85@1,00
" Cassia..... 6,00@6,50
" Cloves..... 2,75@3,00
" Lemon..... 2,00@2,25
" Peppermint..... 3,50@4,00
Opium, Turkey..... 3,50@4,00
Quinine..... 3,00@3,25
Rhubarb, root..... 50 @75
Sal Ammoniac..... 20 @25
Sal Soda..... 1½@ 2
Senna..... 18 @25
Tartaric Acid..... 50 @62
Vitriol, Blue..... 10 @11

Dye Wood—₱ lb.
Camwood..... 5½@ 7
Fustic..... 2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped 2½@ 3

Elliptic Springs—₱ lb.
Polished..... 11 @12
Feathers—₱ lb.
Kentucky..... 20 @22
Ohio & Penn'a..... 24 @28

Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd..... —@25
" Soft..... 19 @20
Filbert..... —@11
Currants, Zante..... —@12½
Filberts..... 8 @ 9½
Figs, Turkey..... @16
" Malaga..... —@12
Raisins, Muscatel..... —@ —
" Bunch..... —@4 2
" Bloom..... —@ —
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons Sicily, ₱ box 4,00@ —
Oranges do..... —@ —
Peaches dry, bush 1,25@1,37½
Apples ₱ dry..... 62 @ 75
Apples green, bbl 1,20@1,50

Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick..... —@25,00

Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore Canal.
Flour ₱ bbl..... —@ —
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lea' Tallow, &c..... —@ —
Feathers..... —@ —
Fish & Pelties..... —@ —
Wool..... —@ —
Rags..... —@ —
Ashes..... —@ —
Oil of all kinds..... —@ —
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy —@ —
To Cleveland, " —@ —
Western.
via the River.
To Cincinnati..... —@ —
Louisville..... —@ —
St. Louis..... —@ —

Flour—₱ bbl.
Extra brands..... 3,75@4,81
Superfine..... 3,50@3,56
Scratched..... —@ —
Fine..... —@ —
Rye Flour..... —@2,50
" bbl. bbls —@ —
Buckwheat..... —@ —
" bbl bbl —@ —

Feed—₱ bushel.
Bran..... —@ 8
Shorts..... 9 @10

Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 —@13,50
No 1 bbl-bbls —@ 7,00
No 2..... —@11,50
No 2 bbl-bbls —@ 6,00
No 3..... 8,50@ 9,00
No 1 kitts —@ —
Herring, No. 1.. 5,00@ 6,25
" 2..... 4,12@ 5,00
Salmon, No. 1 —@17,00
" No 2..... —@ —
Shad..... —@ 8,50
Cod, ₱ lb..... —@ 4

Glass—
Black Bottles.
Quart, ₱ gross..... —@9,00
Pint, do..... —@7,00
Madeira wine, 9/8 ₱ gallon..... —@0,00
Claret, ₱ gross..... —@0,00
Window Glass—₱ box—
City brands.
8x10..... 2,50@2,75
10x12..... 3,50@3,75
12x18..... 8,50@9,00
Patent do, 10x14 to 16x24..... 12,00@15,00
Country brands.
8x10..... 1,70@2,12
10x12..... 2,50@3,12

Gunpowder—₱ keg.
FFFG..... 5,50@6,00
Eagle, 6½ lbs..... —@5,00
Do. dozen 1 lb canisters..... —@7,00
FFFG do..... —@4,00
Eagle do in papers —@5,00
Rifle powder..... 3,50@4,00

Grain—₱ bushel
Wheat..... 65 @70
Rye..... 40 @

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 17, 1845.

THE BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—Our readers will perceive by our Harrisburgh letter, that the bill removing the restrictions from the Act giving the Baltimore Railroad the right of way in this state, has passed Committee of the Whole in the Senate, without opposition.

Our Relations with England.

The New York Commercial has advices from Washington that the last steamer from England brought despatches to Mr. PAKENHAM, the British Minister, instructing him to demand an explanation of—'apology' for, the report says—the extraordinary offensive language used by our Secretary of State, Mr. CALHOUN, in his despatch to Mr. KING, our Embassador at Paris, which our Government has seen fit to publish to the world.

The Tribune treats this matter with great seriousness, as if the intelligence was undoubted, while the New York American is of opinion that no such demand has yet been made, because that despatch had only been known in England a few days when the last steamer came away—too short a time to allow of such a decisive step as requiring an apology to be adopted.

But the American is of opinion that the next steamer may bring such a demand, for more offensive language, or a more offensive course to a Government with which we are in relations of amity, than were employed in that atrocious despatch, the annals of diplomacy cannot probably furnish.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Dates from Mexico to the 17th ult. received at New Orleans, contain accounts of the capture of Santa Anna. Previous to his defeat he entered Puebla, pillaged and burnt the town, and butchered the inhabitants. His army of 10 or 12,000 men then turned against him. While attempting to make his escape in a coach as a citizen, he was recognized from his lameness by some Indians, and delivered up to the authorities. He had $400,000 in gold at his residence which was seized. It is the general opinion that he will be shot.—Every one deserted him but his wife, who alone remained faithful.

MR. POLK, the President elect, and his Lady, arrived in Washington on Thursday evening, and repaired to the lodgings prepared for them at the National Hotel. They were welcomed by the discharge of a national salute, and were escorted from the railroad depot by a Democratic Committee of Congress, and the Democratic Associations of the District.

The Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice President elect, and suite, arrived in Washington on Thursday evening, in company with the President elect, whom he joined at the Relay-house between that city and Baltimore.

New York and Erie Railroad.—It gives us pleasure to receive the assurance, says the New York Courier and Enquirer, that the friends of this important work have reason to believe that the bill now before the Legislature on that subject will be be passed.

We are not acquinted with the exact nature of this Bill, but understand that it secures the progress of the work.

☞In the Ninth Congressional district in Massachusetts, another unsuccessful trial took place on the 10th inst. Returns received from every town but one, give the following result. Mr. Hale, the Whig candidate, received 4455 votes, Mr. Williams, Locofoco, 4423, and the Abolitionist Swan, had 666, besides 271 thrown for the standing candidate, "Scattering."

We learn from the New York Tribune that the Committee appointed to consider the sentence upon the Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, and the effect thereof upon the powers and duties of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New York, have come to the conclusion that the Right Rev. B. T. Onderdonk is still a Bishop—that he has not been degraded or deposed from his Diocese, or order; and that the Standing Committee of New York, under the suspension, has become the regularly constituted ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese. The committee consisted of Chief Justice Jones, Murray Hoffman, Esq., and Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck.

JUDGE M'LEAN.—A writer in the Journal of Commerce, describing the Supreme Court of the United States, thus speaks of Judge M'LEAN: "On the left of the Chief Justice (TANEY,) is seen the manly form of M'LEAN, of Ohio, who is remarkable for the graceful erectness of his position, while in his open face and expansive brow you read the lines of intelligence, that truly reflect the inward mind. A mirror is that large and expressive eye, which does not deceive. He is a man of unrelaxing intellectual energy, and deserves to be President of the Republic. Inflexible integrity is a prominent constituent of his moral composition.

There is quite an exciting contest going on at the East, as to the location of the Atlantic and River St. Lawrence Railroad. The claimants are Boston, Portsmouth and Portland; or, more probably, the first and latter places. Boston has the most money, and will reach Montreal by the Fitchburgh and Brattleboro route before another road can be built. The Portland people can, by a direct route to Montreal, make a saving of nearly one hundred miles; and would, in case the road is built, be able to secure themselves the advantage of the Canada trade.

NATURALIZATION.—The National Intelligencer says:

"We have no hope of the passage, at this session of Congress, of any act for a reform of the laws regulating Naturalization. We believe, however, that the investigation instituted by the Senate's committee will elicit most valuable information, such as cannot fail to exercise a salutary influence on the action of the next Congress upon the subject.

☞A shocking murder was committed in New Haven, Conn., on the 10th inst., and two persons arrested on suspicion.

☞A young married lady died in Baltimore on Thursday night last, from having swallowed a gold ring about four years ago. It produced strangulation. She commenced reeling in the room, fell into her husband's arms, and expired.

The cotton crop of 1842 was 2,374,000 bales; that of 1843, 2,030,000 bales; the crop of 1844 will, it is supposed, exceed that of last year at least 250,000 bales.

OHIO.—The Bank Bill finally passed the House on Tuesday last.

☞The two missing packets, the England and United States, have not yet been heard of. It is still hoped they have taken shelter in the Azores. The Oxford takes the place of the England in the regular line.

The packet ship Zurich, at N. Y. brings five days later news from France, to the 6th ult. The news is unimportant.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 12, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—In the House to-day the resolutions relative to the pay of the troops: passed the Committee of the Whole.

The Library resolution, rescinding a former one relative to comparing inventories, was carried, 50 to 42—this enables Dr. Salisbury to take possession, and it will be the next thing to impossible to oust him. The Locofoco majority will no doubt defeat the bill for choosing a Librarian, contrary to what I had been led to expect. Some of them were violently opposed to the choice of the Library committee, but have at length been whipped into the support of Salisbury, proving that the "ever glorious democracy," however they may claim the title of "unterrified," are an exceedingly *whippable* article.

Mr. Wilson, of Bradford, moved to instruct the committee on Ways and Means to introduce a bill providing for the levying of a State tax on all State stocks, at their cash value. Mr. Cooper proved the utter absurditiy of any such bill, and denounced it as disgraceful as well as unconstitutional. Mr Herr said that the argument of expediency made by the gentleman from Bradford was not such as would induce him to support the bill. He would suppose that, if it were proper to levy a tax of three mills per cent upon stocks, in order to pay a *portion* of the interest, it would also be proper to levy one of *five per cent*, and thus pay it *all*. Aside from the question of our right to act as the resolution suggests, would it not look well to see the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania levying this tax and *then* failing to pay the interest! The resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Cooper introduced a resolution calling for the expenses of the Legislature for each session since 1825, which was adopted;—he soon afterwards offered an amendment to the Constitution, having some connection with his resolution of inquiry, which was made the special order for Thursday; it provides for bi-ennial sessions, and the election of members of the House for two years, and Senators for four.

Mr. Sanderson offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the law of 26th April, 1844, as allows persons moving to an election district less than ten days previous to an election, to vote in the Ward in which they last resided. The section he deemed unconstitutional.

The House twice refused to consider the bill to abolish the Board of Revenue Commissioners, which is to meet here on next Tuesday.

The bill repealing the stay law, from and after the first of January next, was taken up, and after some discussion, in which Mr. Bigham made some remarks in favor of the bill, passed finally, by a vote of 60 to 31.

I neglected to mention in my last, that the act vesting the property of the Western Theological Seminary in Trustees, in case of a repeal of the charter, passed finally in the Senate yesterday, and was to-day referred to the House Committee on corporations.

In Senate the act relative to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, making a road to your city, passed in Committee of the whole without opposition.

The weather is like spring here, and the snow leaving us almost as fast as it came. We receive our mails regularly, and trust there will be no more such natural "vetos," upon the free interchange of thoughts and opinions as we have lately had upon our railroads.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 13, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—Petition day is never very remarkable for the transaction of business, and therefore you doubtless will expect from me but little to-day, besides, as my letter reaches you at a time when you would find it inconvenient to "set up" a long one.

In the House, Mr. Bigham presented nine petitions, signed by 598 citizens, praying that a vote of the people be taken on the license question; three for an alteration in the laws relative to capital punishment and the plea of insanity; for an increase of the compensation of your County Commissioners and Auditors; for encouraging agriculture—also, papers in support of a claim for damages, by Mr. Geo. M'Combs. Mr. Muse, one for a road from Washington borough to the town of Stewartsville, Westmoreland Co., through parts of Allegheny County.

Mr. Barber offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of taxing the *coal* exported from the State, and also imposing a tax upon sheep, which was agreed to.

Mr. Bigham (Judiciary,) reported a bill authorizing courts to grant divorces where the cause had occurred out of the State.

Mr. Cooper read in place a bill to provide for voting for various officers, when chosen at one election, upon a single ticket. Mr. Cochran, a bill to reduce the expenses of the board of Canal Commissioners.

Mr. Bayard's bill for suppressing riots passed in committee, and, on coming up in the House, an amendment was offered confining its operation to Philadelphia county, which was pending at the adjournment. The act makes rioting a penitentiary offence, but if the amendment is adopted, will continue the present law out of Philadelphia Co., which makes it a mere misdemeanor.

In Senate, an appropriation of $20,000 for trucks was agreed to. Mr. Sullivan read a bill for commencing suits against defaulters, and the remainder of the day was consumed in the consideration of the bill for removing the seat of justice in Columbia county.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

In the *House*, at 12 o'clock, a Resolution was adopted, informing the Senate that the House was ready to receive that body in the Hall of Representatives.

The *Senate* met at 12 o'clock, and the Resolution of the House having been communicated, the Senators left the Senate Chamber and crossed the Rotundo to the House of Representatives.

The Senators and Representatives having been seated, the records were read by Mr. Walker and and recorded by the tellers.

The tellers reported as follows:

FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Whole number of votes,	275
Necessary to a choice,	138
James K. Polk had	170
Henry Clay had	105

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Whole number of votes,	275
Necessary to a choice,	138
George M. Dallas had	170
Theodore Frelinghuysen had	105

The presiding officer then declared James K. Polk and G. M. Dallas to be duly elected President and V. President of the U. States for four years from the 4th of March next.

The National Intelligencer has an excellent account of this impressive ceremony, but we have only room for the following appropriate reflections:

The scene had nothing of the pomp that would have blazed upon the eye at a ceremonial of such consequence in Governments differently organized from ours. Depending for its solemnity and its effect on the inherent greatness of the act to be done, to one who regarded it with a philosophic eye it had a solemnity approaching the sublime. Who that reflected on the struggles, the tumult, the battles, and the blood, which have so often accompanied the acquisition of a disputed throne in the old World—or, indeed of a disputed Chieftainship in the Governments of the New World—could look on this peaceful and tranquil assembly, remembering the purpose which had called it gether and the event which it was virtually to consummate, and not be deeply impressed by the happy expedient here first devised for securing the succession to Supreme Executive power by a delegated expression of a Nation's Will?

Thursday, Feb. 13th,

In Senate the credentials of Wm. L. Dayton, Senator elect from New Jersey were presented, and Mr. D. took his seat. The joint resolutions of the Legislature of Maine in favor of the annexation of Texas, were presented and ordered to be printed. The joint resolutions of the House for the annexation of Texas, came up as the order of the day. Mr. Archer moved their indefinite postponement, and Mr. Moorhead of Ky., made a strong speech in favor of the motion.

In the House, the only important business transacted was the passage of the Bill for the admission of Florida and Iowa into the Union as States, by a vote of 145 to 34. The committee on the Post Office reported back the bill passed by the Senate without amendment, but with a recommendation that the House bill be substituted for it.

Friday, Feb. 14th.

In the Senate Mr. Buchanan went into the merits of the Texas question at length, supporting the joint resolutions, of course. The House bill for the admission of Florida and Iowa was referred to the Judiciary committee. Nothing else of interest done.

The House was mainly occupied by a speech from Duncan of Ohio, upon the West Point Academy bill, redolent as usual with vulgarity and abuse, especially of the Whigs, and the officers of the Army and Navy. With about *thirty* exceptions, all the members left the Hall—a sufficient comment on his stultified harrangue. The bill passed by a vote of 85 to 42.

MORE FIRES,

We hear that the Cotton Factory of Blanton & Co., near Paris, Henry county was destroyed by fire a few days since. There was an insurance on the property to the amount of $8,000 by the Nashville Insurance and Trust Co.

The Clarksville Chronicle reports the destruction by fire of the valuable Iron works of Stewart & Dick, near Cumberland River, known as La Fayette Furnace. Loss estimated at $30,000. No insurance.—*Nashville Whig of the 6th inst.*

The following interesting article we copy from the New York Evangelist. We know not on what authority the Evangelist calls Mr. Wirt's blind preacher a "Methodist." This may be correct, however. At all events we are not unwilling to own him. But we were not before aware that Methodism had the honor of claiming him.

From the New York Evangelist.

THE BLIND PREACHER.

Those who have read Mr Wirt's fine work, the British Spy, will remember the graphic and touching description of the preaching of the blind Methodist preacher. It is no fancy sketch—the scene actually occurred as it is described, and the eloquent praecacher had a real existence. A descendant of his has lately published a letter which was originally addressed to Mr. Wirt, but has never before seen the light. It will be read with great interest:

To the Author of the British Spy:

The distinguished notice you have taken of the *Rev. James Waddel*, of Virginia, in the character of the "*Blind Preacher*," has induced me to give you some account of an event unnoticed by you, and which forms an era in his life—I refer to the restoration of his sight. I do this with less reserve, since it is generally understood that the British Spy had been long a warm friend of the subject of his notice; and that his removal from the vicinity of the blind preacher in whose hospitable mansion he had received many and warm greetings, had left him uninformed of the event to which I have alluded, and of the circumstances which I propose to detail. You have described him blind, and while occupying the rude enclosure of a forest pulpit, addressing an unseen multitude in strains of eloquence which might captivate cities and win the admiration of grave Senates. The incidents to which I refer were more private—in his own house and in the midst of his family. For eight years he had been blind, a stranger equally to the cheerful light of day, and the cheering faces of kindred and friends. It will readily be supposed, that in this lapse of time great changes had taken place. The infant had left the knee to rove amidst the fields—the youth had started into manhood, and bidding adieu to the habits of his childhood, had gone forth to act for himself upon the theatre of life, with the hope indeed of again and again looking upon his venerable father, but without hope of that father's ever looking upon him. A calm and patient resignation had settled over the mind of this man of God, as a summer's cloud settles over the horizon of evening. Peaceful, hopeful and reclining upon the bosom of heaven, every painful solicitude about himself had fled away. This personal peace and christian submission were calculated, however, to concentrate his reflections and solicitudes upon the destinies of his family, here and hereafter. His eye could not now see for them; but he had a heart to invoke the watchfulness of an eye that neither slumbers nor sleeps, that neither grows dim with age or infirmity. His palsied hand could guide them no longer, but patriarchal counsel was freely given and enforced by the tremendous realites of a future existence. The thread to be followed through the labyrinth of life, it was taught, had its fastenings in eternity; the responses of the heart to the biddings of conscience would be echoed in eternity—the strings connected with human responsibility must vibrate in eternity—time and all sublunary things should be viewed in the light of eternity. But although the mental vision was acute and widely circumspect, the dark curtain still hung over the organs of sight, and seemed destined to rise no more.

And what it it should be otherwise—that hope of sight should take the place of resignation to blindness—and more than this, that hope should be turned into fruition—that after the darkness of eight years he should be presented with a broad daylight view of everything around him! And this I assure you was almost a fact; for after an operation for cataract, which in the progress of years, had rendered light sensible, and then, objects faintly visible—a strong and well-constructed convex lens, procured by the kindness of a distant friend,* enabled him in a moment to see with considerable distinctness At this juncture, I happened at his residence, called by himself long before *Hopewell*—and now fulfilling in happy reality, the import of a soft and cheerful name. The scene, without dispute, was the most moving that I had ever witnessed. The father could again see his children who had riveted his attention and absorbed his soul. Among these, emotions of intense interest and varied suggestion were visible in the eye, the countenance and hurried movements. The bursts of laughter—the running to and fro—the clapping of hands—the sending for absent friends—and then the silent tear bedewing the cheek in touching interlude—the eager gazes of old servants, and the unmeaning wonder of young ones—in short, the happy confusion from the agitation of joy—all taken together, was a scene better adapted to the pencil than the pen, and which a master's hand might have been proud to sketch. How I regretted that the mantle of some Raphael or Michael Angelo had not fallen upon me; then had my fame and my feelings, each been identified with the scene, and others should have been permitted to view upon canvass what I must fail to do on paper.

The paroxysm produced by the arrival of the glasses having passed away, and a partial experiment having satisfied all of their adaption to the diseased eye; behold the patriarch seated upon his large arm chair, with his children around him, and scanning with affectionate curiosity the bashful group. There was a visible shyness among the lesser members of the family community while undergoing this fatherly scrutiny, not unlike that produced by a long absence. The fondness of a father in contemplating those most dear to him was never more rationally exemplified, or exquisitely enjoyed than on this occasion.

And now, the venerable man, arising from his seat and grasping a long staff which lay convenient to him, had proceeded but a short distance, when the staff itself seemed powerfully, but momentarily, to engage his attention—it had been the companion of his darkest days, the pioneer of his domestic travels and the supporter of a weak and tottering frame.

He next proceeded to the front door to take a view of the mountains, the beautiful southwest range stretching out in lovely prospect at the distance, of about three miles. All followed, myself among the rest; and the mountain scene, though viewed a thousand times before, was now gazed upon with deeper interest and presented a greater variety of beauties than ever. Indeed this mountain scenery ever after continued to delight my unsatisfied vision; whether my attention had not before this been carefully drawn to its beauties, or that the suggestive faculty, linking the prospect with the sympathetic pleasures previously enjoyed, had thrown around me a pleasing delusion, I am unable to decide. Delusion, apart however, this sunny base of the S. W. mountains is a delightful region, distinguished not only by the natural advantages of a fertile soil, salubrious climate and beautiful scenery, but by a race noted for the social virtues and for a high order of intellect.

But to return to the individual whom I had left exercising a new-born vision upon the external world, The book case interviews *I* had looked for with solicitude and presently had the pleasure of witnessing; Watts and Doddrige and Locke, and Reid, with a host of worthies, had been the companions of his best days: there had been a long night of separation. The meeting and communion was that of kindred souls, and complimentary alike to his piety, scholarship and taste. The sight of his own hand writing upon the the blank leaves of his books, was in itself a small circumstance, but seemed to affect him not a little, associated no doubt with varied circumstances of past days.

I left the house full of reflections. I had been always awed by the solemn sanctity and personal dignity of the blind preacher. The yearning solicitude which I had just witnessed of such a father over his children, seen now for the first time after the dreary blindness of years, had melted my feelings. My imagination took flight, and passing rapidly through time, was conducted by the incidents of this day to the resurrection day; when the saint of God, throwing off the trammels of the tomb, with quickened vision and more than mortal solicitude, casts around for the chilren of his pilgrimage.

*The late Dr. Hall, of S. C.

"THE NIGHTS ARE SO LONG."—Among the incidents attendant upon my earliest labors in the ministry, were my visits to an aged invalid. The recollection of many others may have faded away, but one of these, in particular, is still fresh before me. Wearisome days and nights of grief had been appointed him, but he had so far recovered as to take his place at the domestic board. He wished to be there, though it must be with his lone invalid dish, "that it might seem as it used to." We were conversing in relation to himself. "Do you rest at night?" he was asked. "But poorly without the aid of opium." he replied; "I take a little—the nights are so long."

The nights are so long! Intervening years have not sufficed to erase those brief words from my mind, though others might not have heeded them, even when they were uttered.

But what was the night that was so long? Not that of eternal despair, for then it were truly long. Not that of the grave which is to terminate only when earth and sea give up their dead. Not that of the poles where months roll away between sun and sun. They were our own brief nights, too short, often for the weary to rest, or for wretchedness to forget herself in dreams of pleasure. Yet to the suffering invalid these nights were so long! It was not enough that the intercourse of neighbors diverted his mind from his suffering self till the evening was far spent. The remnant, though but as a shadow that fleeth away, was still so long! He must contrive to kill its tedious hours. And he was not alone among the sons of men. It may be called the sufferer's wish.

But I thought of the long night of eternity, to which the ungodly hasten. It is so long. It is not measured by ascending or declining moons or stars, but is one unbroken *forever*. It is bereft of every comfort. It has no returning evening, twilight or morning dawn to suspend its tedious duration. It knows no friendships that may draw the sufferer away from the contemplation of his pains. There is no opiate that will enable him to kill its tedious duration Yet how thoughtless rush the multitude on, even without that concern which the invalid takes to alleviate the tedium of a few restless hours!

That night, which is truly so long, has no alleviation; but grace provides an entire escape.

O that the wise of this world might become the children of light, before that nigh cometh upon them, that they might shun its eternal suffering and secure a mansion in the world above, of which it is said, "there shall be as night there."

THE PEACH TREE.

A writer in the Albany cultivator, who signs himself "S. M. C." and dates from Salem, N. J, has an excellent article on the culture of the peach tree, from which we make the subjoined extracts:

"Raise the trees on a healthy and elevated spot, without the aid of manure or extra culture with the view of forcing their growth; shortening all large and vigorous shoots that may be thrown out, even during their first and second season, the operation of budding is too well understood, to require either note or comment. At the time of planting out, let the branches, leaders as well as side shoots, be headed down to within three inches of the body of the tree, removing the tap root, and others of overgrown size; taking care that the southerly aspect, which it bore in the nursery, is given to it in its new location. And from this period, let a rigid system of pruning be adopted, without fear of evil consequences. No tree bears the knife so well as the peach; and to its regular and systematic use, is a cure of its diseases to be looked for. Let, therefore, every overgrown branch be shortened, keeping the head of the tree of regular dimensions. It is seldom, indeed, that we see a peach tree that is not top-heavy; yet the order of pruning must be the reverse of that practised on the apple tree, where it is customary to thin out the middle branches, for in the peach, the bearing wood should here be retained, as also on the sides of the larger branches; by these means, much breakage would be prevented, and thousands of the finest trees be saved from destruction—it is the healthiest trees which fall crushed by the weight of fruit hanging at the end of long branches; not those affected by the yellows.

"If at any time, it be thought advisable to refresh the trees, this can be done by top-dressing far more beneficially than by the plough, the use of which, in the estimation of those who adopt it, "gives fresh vigor to the growth of the tree"—the very thing to be deprecated. The peach orchard, then, will become a sheep-walk or a hog-pasture, affording a profit instead of a loss, in seasons when fruit fails: the sheep performing the labor of pruning the lower branches of the trees, on which the fruit is always inferior, and keeping down the weeds far more effectually can be done by the plough; while the hogs will do all the cultivation that is necessary, and clear away the diseased and fallen fruit; all stock being removed before the time of ripening. I lately observed on the farm of Bryan Jackson, of Newcastle Co. Delaware, that a portion of the peach orchard had been thrown into the hog-pasture; here the trees were most vigorous; and under each, the tramping of the hogs had done, in the way of cultivation, as much as was deemed necessary. The trees are four or five years old; and I was glad to find that the intelligent owner intends at once to lay down the whole orchard to permanent pasture, for the purpose of grazing sheep and swine.

THRIFTY AND UNTHRIFTY FARMERS.—The grand difference between a thriving farmer, and one who does not thrive, is; the one looks out for the fractions, and the other does not. In farming, nothing should be lost; nothing should be neglected; every thing should be done at the proper time; every thing should be put in its proper place, everything should be performed by its proper implement. When these rules are observed, the farmer will surely prosper—though his gains may be slow, they will be certain and sure.[Proctor's Address.

CORN STALK SUGAR.—In the May number of the Cultivator we gave a communication on this subject from Mr. John Beal, of New Harmony, Indiana. It appears that Mr. B. has been still more successful the present year than he was last. We are informed that he has made three hundred and ninety-five pounds of good sugar this season, from the corn stalks, which grew on three quarters of an acre, which is at the rate of five hundred pounds per acre. His plan is said to be as follows:—"When the ears begin to form they are pulled off. When the leaves are dead about half way up, the stalks is stripped of leaves, cut up at the root, the top cut off, and then ground in a sugar-mill. Twenty stalks will yield about one pound and a half, and of this three-fourths is grained sugar. Mr; B. made eighty pounds in a day, with a simple apparatus of his own construction.—Five hundred pounds, at four cents per pound, is twenty dollars per acre. It would have produced, say fifty bushels of corn, at 25 cents, or $12 50.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY CO., MUTUAL INSURANCE CO
February 14, 1845.

THE members of this Company are notified that an Election for 13 Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of said Company, on Tuesday, the 18th March next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., in pursuance of section 4th, of the Act of Incorporation and By-Laws. J. B. ROBINSON,
feb15-dl&wte *Secretary.*

Office of the Allegheny Bridge Company.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 1st, 1845.

AN election for one President, ten Managers, one Treasurer and Secretary, of the Company for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, will be held at the Toll House, on Monday the 3d day of March next, to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN HARPER.
feb 4-d1w&wtd Treasurer.

IN the District Court for the County of Allegheny.

James Park & Co., for use of Hiram Neel, vs. James H. Neel. } Vend. Ex. No 126 Nov. 1844.

February 1st, 1845. On motion of A. H. Miller, Esq., the Court appoint James J. Kuhn, Esq., Auditor to distribute the money arising from the sale in this case. Money considered in Court.

From the Record.
GEO. R. RIDDLE. Prothonotary.

The Auditor above named will attend at his office, 4th street near Market st., Pittsburgh, for the purpose of his appointment on Tuesday the 11th day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. (feb8w3t) JAMES J. KUHN.

FOR SALE.

A WELL improved one acre lot, in the Borough of Sharpsburgh, five miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal. It is, perhaps, the best location for a country Physician in Western Pennsylvania, and has been occupied for that purpose for the last nine years. It is convenient to churches and school houses, and has all the necessary buildings to make it comfortable. It will be sold low—possession may be had at any time; and two thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five or ten years, if required.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Sharpsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.
jan 10 wtf GEO. T. GILLIAM.

REMOVAL.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE

HAVE removed their Paper Store from Market street to

No. 64, WOOD STREET,

One door from the corner of 4th, where they keep on hand their usual assortment of WALL PAPERS, for papering parlors, entries, chambers, &c, and also PRINTING, WRITING, AND WRAPPING PAPERS, BONNET BOARDS, &c., all of which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 14. 1843—tf

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS, at Pittsburgh.

DRS. SPEER & KUHN.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer to give special attention to ALL SURGICAL DISEASES, particularly to

Diseases of the Eye.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice, during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Aliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.,
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

THE subscribers have formed a partnership in the practice of the different branches of their profession.

All calls in the two cities and the surrounding country will be promptly attended to.

A few Students will be received at their office.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.,
Nov. 12, 1844—d&wtf J. S. KUHN, M. D.

LAND SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE undersigned intending to pursue permanently the business of Surveying and Civil Engineering, offers his services to the public.

Having had a very extensive practice with Mr. Z. W. Remington in this vicinity, he feels warranted in saying that his experience and practical knowledge will be advantageous to those who may employ him. Persons interested in real estate will find at his office plans of the City, City District, "Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh," "Manor of Pittsburgh," Birmingham, Lawrenceville, and of Lots and Farms extending several miles around Pittsburgh. R. E. McGOWIN,

Office Penn st. a few doors above Hand st., Pittsburgh

REFERENCES:

Richard Biddle, Esq.,	Jas. S. Craft, Esq,
Wilson McCandless,	Hon. Harmar Denny,
John Anderson,	Chas. S. Bradford, Esq.
William Arthurs,	O. Metcalf, Esq
R. S. Cassat,	P. Mulvany,

NOTICE.

☞Those of my friends and the public, who may wish to have recourse to any of my papers, draughts, or plans, will hereafter find them in the office of Mr. R. E. McGOWIN, whom I respectfully recommend as one in whose professional abilities and integrity they may depend.

Z. W. REMINGTON.
March 7, 1844.—d&wly

VERMIFUGE.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 25th, 1845.

ABOUT two months since I gave B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge to a boy of mine, who is about 6 years old, and it brought away a great many worms, most of them very large. The child had been sick about two months and was dangerously ill, but after using the Vermifuge he recovered his health rapidly, and in less than a week got entirely well. JOHN ALEXANDER.
Seventh street.

Prepared and Sold by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
feb 10 corner of 6th and Wood sts.

SEWICKLEY HOTEL FOR RENT.

THIS well known tavern stand, with about 20 acres of prime land, including an orchard, now occupied by George C. Barnes, on the Pittsburgh and Beaver road, belonging to the estate of Abraham Kay, deceased, is to rent from the 1st day of April next. The house is large and well finished, and a sufficiency of stabling. It would be a desirable situation for a private family, convenient to places of worship, schools, postoffice, &c., and may have daily communications with Pittsburgh, by land or water.

For further information apply to John Caldwell, tanner, Pittsburgh; Richard Gray, Allegheny city; or to the subscriber, Postmaster at Sewickley-bottom P. O. near the premises. DAVID SHIELDS.
nov 22-d&wtf

ADJOURNED
ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the property belonging to the Estate of Rev. JOSEPH REED, deceased, pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, stands adjourned to Tuesday, the 4th day of March next at 11 o'clock, A. M., viz: On the premises—A farm situate in Ross township about six miles from the city of Pittsburgh, on which James McDowell now resides, containing about 250 acres: about 100 acres cleared, on which are erected a comfortable dwelling house and other buildings, a good orchard, &c. This property, from its situation, would make a fine rate sheep farm.

Should the above farm not be sold on said day, the sale will be adjourned to the next day, the 5th March, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place there will also be offered for sale:

One Lot on Smithfield street, in the city of Pittsburgh near Virgin Alley, 20 feet in front on Smithfield street and 60 feet back to Carpenter's Alley, on which are erected a Brick house two stories high, and other buildings now in possession of George Baily, subject to an annual ground rent of $32. ALSO—One Lot situate on Robinson street in the city of Allegheny, 19 feet on Robinson street, and extending back 66 feet 8 inches, including an alley 4 feet 8 inches wide.

The terms of sale, one-third in hand and the other two-thirds in two equal annual instalments with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

Should the above property be sold, possession will be given the 1st day of April next. If not sold, it will then be rented for one year.

J. H. KERR, Administrator.
feb 4-w3t SARAH A. REED Administratrix.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
3 improved Farms, 10 Town Lots, 100 Acres Timbered Land,

ALL situated in the county of Wabash, and State of Illinois, some of which is not surpassed in situation or improvements by any property in the county.

The above mentioned property, or a part, is offered for such goods as compose a country store; Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, or Pittsburgh manufactured articles; or for a good Farm in Pennsylvania, or a business stand in Pittsburgh. Any person wishing further information on the subject, shall receive prompt attention by addressing letters to the subscriber, post paid, at Mount Carmel, Wabash Co., Illinois.

oct 24-w6m WM. WOOD.

CANDOR HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the travelling public, that he has opened a house of public entertainment in the village of CANDOR, (formerly known as Racoon meeting house,) under the name of the CANDOR HOUSE. From the preparation he has made for the entertainment of travellers and others, he hopes to merit a share of the patronage of the public. Candor is a very pleasant village, in a beautiful situation, persons who wish a healthy place to board their families during the summer months, will be comfortably entertained. Candor is situated about a mile and a half from the Steubenville turnpike, about 18 miles from Pittsburgh.

aug 12—wtf CHANCEY WEEKS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified that letters of Administration have this day been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of John Estep, late of Upper St. Clair Township, Allegheny county, deceased. Those persons having claims or demands against said deceased will please make known the same, properly authenticated, without delay. And all persons indebted to the said estate, will please call and settle the same immediately. JOHN CONNER, Administrator.
feb 16-wt* Upper St. Clair Township.

RICH FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

83 Market street, Pittsburgh.
B. E. CONSTABLE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has made extensive arrangements for the Fall and Winter trade, which will enable him to offer to purchasers the best and cheapest stock of

NEW FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

in this market

B. E. C. has received and opened a large assortment of Black and colored Silks, in great variety—rich, and the newest styles;
Cashmere d'Ecosse, latest Paris style;
Paris Mouslin de Laines, newest designs;
Reps Cashmere, entirely new;
Chamelion Chusans, Tiesans;
Crape d'Cypress; Black Bombazines;
Splendid French Broche Shawls, latest importations;
Cashmere, Pompassour and Turkard, do.
Plain and embroidered Thibet, mode colors and black;
Rich new style wool Shawls;
A large stock of low price wool Shawls, in stripes, figures and plaids;
New style French prints; American do., new fall patterns, from 6¼ cents upwards;
Lupins, French Merinos, AA quality, blue, black and mode colors;
Splendid Parisian style of Bonnet Ribbons;
A large stock of rich new do., from 12½ cents upwards;
Various styles of Neck and Cap do;
Artificial Flowers;
Bajou's Kid Gloves; new style do;
Ladies' Lace Caps, newest patterns;
English Thread Lace and Edgings;
Lisle, Giupare, Ashburton and other styles of do;
Plain and figured nett for Caps, Capes and Veils;
Plain and hem-stitch Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Reviere do: Muslin Trimmings;
Blue black and colored Velvets;
Changeable Mode for Bonnets;
Black and French Olive Cloth for Ladies' Cloaks;
Figured French Merinos, for do;
Plain, figured, changeable Plaid Alpaccas;
High colored Gala Plaids, for children's wear.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

French, West of England and American Cloths;
New style Cassimeres; Vestings in great variety;
Rich Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, &c., &c.,
With every other article in the Dry Goods line, at the smallest possible advance from the first cost.
oct3-wtf

83 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

B. E. CONSTABLE respectfully invites the attention of his customers to a new lot of—
Splendid French Broche Shawls, Mode Green, Blue and Black grounds, all wool, just imported.
Rich Turkerri Shawls, newest style of pattern.
New style Cassimere Shawls, at $9, worth $14.
Blue plaid Cloth Cloakings.
High colored Gala Plaids.
5 cases prints, new style, at 6¼, 8, 9, 10 and 12½ cents. Received to-day. [nov7-wtf

NO CURE! NO PAY!

A remarkable Cure effected by the use of Sellers' Liver Pills.

THOUGH an entire stranger to you, I avail myself of the privilege of bearing testimony to the inestimable value of your Liver Pills. On looking over the Pittsburgh Conference Journal, I perceive an appeal to the public in favor of your Pills, which prompts me to perform a duty that I have had in contemplaton for some time. No person, acquainted with your Liver Pills, could imagine that you "seek for it any share of confidence for which it has not a just or full claim;" nor do I hesitate to say that, in my opinion, it is the only pill deserving to be called the Liver Pill, and truly you "may confidently expect the Liver Pill to survive them all."

After having suffered the horrors of dyspepsia Liver Complaint for several years, and having resorted to every means within my reach—after having the aid and counsel of two able Physicians—at the end of five years I found my flattering disease only palliated from time to time, still preying on my system—renewing with more violence.

About the 1st of July